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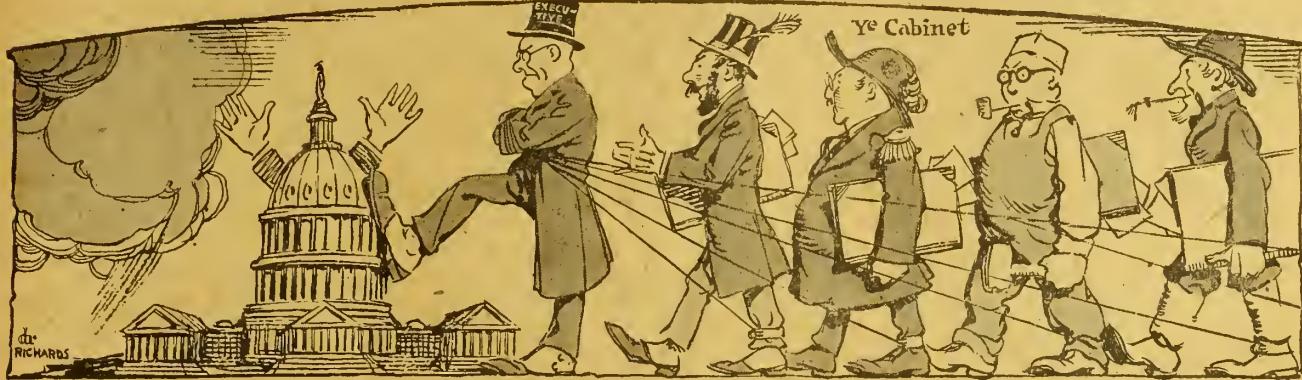
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JANUARY 28, 1921

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The Administration and the Rest of Us

In His Efforts to Surround Himself with a Happy Official Family, the President Touches Directly the Life of the Average Citizen

Some people voted for Harding because they wanted him. Some people voted for him because they didn't want a Democratic administration.

For two years we have had a Republican Congress, but have we noticed that it made much difference? Congress may make the postal appropriations, but Mr. Burleson delivers our mail. Congress may pass laws concerning immigration, but the Secretary of Labor applies them. As attorney-general, Mr. Palmer may refuse to prosecute the profiteers under laws which Congress has passed.

Has our mail been delivered more quickly, are our foreign relations more secure, has the cost of living decreased since the Republican Congress, which we chose in 1918, has been in power? What does it profit us to change parties in Congress if the Administration can continue its own policy?

What is the Administration? How can it thwart the will of the people? Have the past two years been characterized by executive or administrative usurpation? Or do they disclose a weakness in our system?

The problem is an eternal one. Reduced to its lowest terms, it is a question of the popular control of the executive. The framers of the Constitution gave us a measure of popular control when they allowed us to elect the President every four years. But they gave to this President tremendous power. The President and his administration, once in power, while subject to criticism, are almost beyond control.

What is the Administration? We sometimes speak of a Republican Administration or a Democratic Administration. These terms, however, are abstract. Let us try and put it more

By EVERETT KIMBALL

Author of "The National Government"

concretely. What was the Democratic Administration of President Wilson? It was Bryan in foreign affairs, it was Daniels in the navy, it was Burleson in the postoffice. President Taft's Administration meant Knox at the Department of State, Ballinger in the Department of the Interior, Hitchcock as postmaster-general.

We may talk about Republican or Democratic Administrations and speak of government by laws and not of men, but actually we have a man, a Democrat or a Republican, administering the Government. The Administration, then, consists of the men whom this man, the President, appoints to run the departments of the Government. The Administration is the President and his Cabinet. Thus it is of vital importance to everyone of us what sort of men President Harding chooses.

WHAT is the cabinet? The Constitution is silent on this point. The little seed from which the cabinet grew is the phrase which says that the president "may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." That's all. Our Constitution, unlike some state constitutions, provides for no executive council. The entire cabinet system in the United States is founded on custom and usage. It all develops from the President's consultation of the heads of certain departments.

Concretely, the cabinet means, in the order of their rank, the secretaries of state, treasury and war; the attorney-

general; the postmaster-general; secretaries of the navy, interior, agriculture, commerce, and the secretary of labor.

It is to be noted that these departments are created by Congress. A statute is passed establishing a new department, sometimes contrary to the will of the President, as in the case of the division of the Department of Commerce and Labor into two departments during Taft's administration. It has become the fashion for Congress to speak of the heads of some departments, whether created or to be created, as of cabinet rank. But although Congress may decree that the head of a department shall be of cabinet rank, he may not be in the cabinet.

THE cabinet consists of those men whom the President consults. Back in the days of Andrew Jackson, the President consulted more frequently not the heads of the great executive departments, but a group of personal friends, who were known as the Kitchen Cabinet. Rumor has it that during periods of President Wilson's illness he seldom consulted the members of his cabinet, who could communicate to him only through the medium of his secretary and physician. The press says President-elect Harding has invited Vice-President-elect Coolidge to be a member of his cabinet. The Vice-President ranks next to the President, but he is not the head of a department created by Congress.

The cabinet ordinarily consists of the heads of the principal departments. These men are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Actually, the Senate has only three times refused to confirm the President's

nomination. In 1834, Taney, who, acting under President Jackson's directions, "removed the deposits" from the United States Bank, was not confirmed. In 1868, the Senate refused to confirm Stanbery, who was Johnson's counsel in the impeachment proceedings. In 1869, Grant appointed A. T. Stewart secretary of the treasury, contrary to a half-forgotten law which prohibited a merchant from holding that office. The Senate properly refused its consent.

OTHERWISE, although the Senate has sometimes, as in the case of some of the Roosevelt appointments, delayed its assent, it has never refused to allow the President to appoint whom he chooses. The Senate recognizes that the President must have a harmonious administration.

Several principles guide the President in making up his administration. The first principle, which has been almost universally followed, is that the members of the President's cabinet should be members of his party. It is true that in the Civil War period, when party lines were blurred, and during the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, this rule was not followed absolutely.

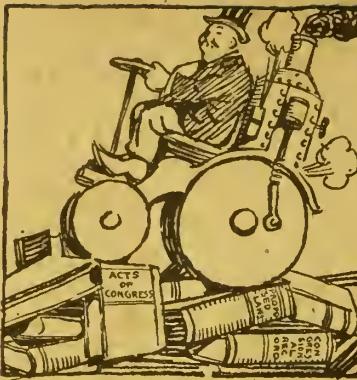
A most remarkable exception was the appointment of J. Q. Gresham. He had been a member of President Arthur's cabinet and an aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination. Yet President Cleveland appointed him secretary of state.

As will later be seen, this is a good principle. Cabinet officers are not only administrative officers, but political advisers as well. We would hardly have expected McKinley, elected on a gold platform, to appoint Bryan, the exponent of free silver, as his secretary of the treasury. It would not be natural for Wilson to have appointed Lodge to advise him in foreign affairs.

Another principle is a geographical one. The President usually attempts to have all sections of the country represented in his cabinet. With this, however, goes an implied prohibition that no State should have more than one representative. President Wilson, to make his cabinet represent all sections of the country, appointed men from eight different States. But he violated the prohibition, for three of the members of his cabinet came from New York and one from the neighboring State of New Jersey.

The country at large makes another demand. It desires an able cabinet. Of course, this is never entirely absent from the President's mind in making appointments. The people applauded the appointment of Root as secretary of war to re-organize that department. They rejoiced in the skill of Secretary Hay in the conduct of foreign affairs, and felt safe when a noted banker like Lyman Gage was the head of the treasury.

BUT strangely enough, administrative skill is not always a prerequisite. It is not the duty of a cabinet officer to run his department. This is done by the almost permanent officials and the assistant secretaries. The cabinet officer must determine large questions of policy rather than busy himself with petty details, must have a large vision rather than expert knowledge of the little things. What did Secretary Root know



Mr. Taft traveled a rougher legislative road than Mr. Wilson

about military affairs? Yet President Roosevelt called him one of the greatest secretaries of war.

A fourth qualification which is coming more and more to be recognized is political influence. Rightly or wrongly cabinet officials are more frequently than ever called upon to advise the President concerning large policies. They are expected to influence Congress and the country to get the adoption of these policies.

This was clearly recognized by President Wilson in his original cabinet. To many people, Bryan seemed a joke as secretary of state. Yet in 1913, Bryan's influence in the Democratic party was probably greater than that of Wilson. Without Bryan's support, it is to be doubted whether the radical Democrats could have been brought to support the Federal Reserve Bank.

BURLESON to some people has been a failure as postmaster-general. In Congress, Burleson's influence with the Democratic majority was used again and again to win them to the support of President Wilson's policies.

Compare the success of President Wilson's policies.

Compare the success of President Wilson's first administration with the administration of President Taft. Man for man, President Taft's cabinet was probably more able and contained better administrators than that of President Wilson. But able as these men were in administering the affairs of their departments, they were not so able in impressing the country, and more especially Congress. Congress passed every



If a cabinet official and the President are out of agreement, the cabinet official resigns

law which President Wilson desired in the first years of his administration. President Taft traveled a rougher legislative road.

The President appoints the cabinet. The President also directs the cabinet in what it should do. The President may reverse the action of any cabinet official and direct any cabinet official to perform any act. Read what an attorney-general wrote: "I hold that no head of a department can lawfully perform an official act against the will of the President, and that will is by the Constitution to govern the performance of all such acts."

WHAT would happen if the cabinet official refused to perform the act the President desired? He would either have to resign or would be removed. There is only one authentic case of actual removal. President Jackson dismissed Duane, his secretary of the treasury, because he refused to remove the government deposits from the United States Bank. Most people would add President Wilson's expressed willingness to accept Secretary Lansing's resignation.

If a cabinet officer and the President are out of agreement, the cabinet official resigns. Sometimes another office more congenial is found for him. In some cases, he enters "private business." In these ways, divergencies of opinion are decently concealed and apparent unanimity of policy maintained.

But has Congress no control, you say? Yes, it has. Congress creates the administrative departments. What Congress has done, Congress may undo or alter. Congress may create a new department, taking functions from other departments. This has been done several times. More recently it was done by the division of the Department of Commerce and Labor into two separate departments. And just now there is a movement to create two or more new departments.

Through the power of appropriations, Congress exercises a direct control. Money makes other things than the mare go. Money is the breath of life to the departments. Without Congressional appropriations, the departments would cease to function. Congress may refuse to appropriate money for things the department wants to do. Thus many a carefully considered scheme has been set at naught by the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation.

Particularly has this been true in the development of our naval policy. Many people today are watching with interest to see whether Congress will follow the recommendations of Secretary Daniels and complete the naval program.

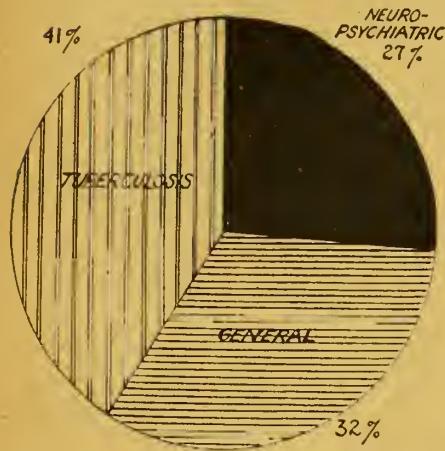
Sometimes, Congress controls the departments by means of limiting the purpose for which the appropriation may be used. Thus President Roosevelt ordered the Marines detached from duty on naval vessels. In the next appropriation bill, Congress, in granting money for the support of the Marine Corps, directed that a certain proportion of it should always be attached to naval vessels. Again, in 1914, the Naval Appropriation Bill directed that no powder should be purchased with the money appropriated, unless "the powder factory at Indian Head, Maryland, shall be operated on a basis of not less than its full capacity."

(Continued on page 22)

The Insane Veteran and a Nation's Honor

The Better Way Out of the Present Deplorable Situation Involves a Lapse of Time; the Worse Way Out Is Merely Barefaced Shirking of Public Duty

By DR. THOMAS W. SALMON



Almost a third of all ex-service patients are neuro-psychiatric cases

SOME weird scientific words came into popular use with the war. Trinitro-toluol must have been familiar to very few people not interested in the chemistry of high explosives until under its own name or T.N.T. it became synonymous with death and destruction.

Doctors specializing in mental and nervous diseases sometimes referred to their patients as "neuro-psychiatric" cases, but it remained for the war, on account of the enormously increased importance of nervous and mental diseases among soldiers, to add this unwieldy term to official government reports and even debates in Congress. At conferences at which the treatment of ex-service men and women is discussed, this term is now used as freely and nearly as glibly as if it had always been a household word.

Few people, however, even those who know in a general way what neuro-psychiatric patients are, realize from exactly what conditions several thousand former soldiers who are now patients in neuro-psychiatric hospitals are suffering. At a recent conference in Washington between the National Hospitalization Committee of The American Legion and the heads of the government bureaus charged with the responsibility of the care and rehabilitation of disabled ex-soldiers, a considerable amount of time was devoted to the needs of this particular group of men. It came out in the discussion that neuro-psychiatric cases constituted almost a third of all ex-service men now being cared for in hospitals, government and otherwise, as beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

THE vague idea that all these men are suffering from "shell-shock" or other mysterious maladies developed under the stress of modern warfare was replaced by the realization that more

"NO blacker reproach to the honor and humanity of this country exists today than the practical abandonment by the richest nation on earth of more than half its ex-service men who are afflicted with insanity." This is the statement of the man who can discuss with the most unimpeachable authority the situation of the neuro-psychiatric veteran of the World War. Dr. Salmon was senior consultant in neuro-psychiatry in the A. E. F., and is now a member of The American Legion's Committee on Hospitalization and Vocational Training and medical director of the National Commission for Mental Hygiene. In 1917 he studied mental diseases and "shell shock" in British hospitals. In this article Dr. Salmon summarizes the problem of the ex-service man who is suffering from mental or nervous disorders and outlines the necessary solution.

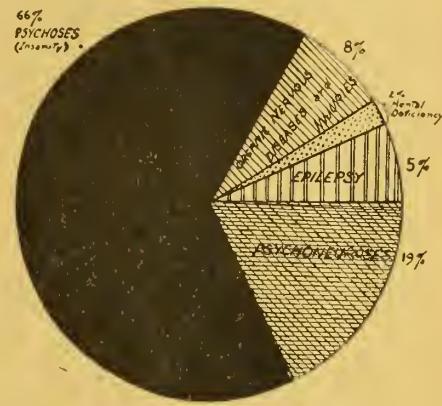
The American Legion, in the interests of the disabled of the World War, asks two things of the present Congress:

1. Coordination of the bureaus responsible for the care of the disabled.
2. Money for the building of adequate hospitals.

than two-thirds of all neuro-psychiatric patients have one or another type of insanity. Injuries to the brain or nerves, functional nervous diseases (such as hysteria and neurasthenia), epilepsy and a few cases of mental deficiency make up the minority, but six out of every ten ex-service men now in hospitals with mental and nervous diseases have what the doctors call "psychoses."

IN civil life insanity is a dreaded term. It suggests more or less permanent seclusion in special hospitals little known to the public. At one time, perhaps, such a general feeling regarding insanity was justified, but along with other branches of medicine that special branch, psychiatry, that deals with the mind, has made notable advances within the last few years and today the well-equipped and specially designed hospital for mental diseases counts upon restoring, wholly or partially, not less than half of all the patients who come to it for treatment.

With young soldiers, the outlook for recovery under proper conditions of care and treatment is very much better. Those disorders of the mind that constitute simply part of gradual decay of all functions in the aged are, of course, not to be found at all among ex-service men. General paresis, one of the most prevalent and fatal of mental diseases affecting men, exists in less than half



Six out of every ten neuro-psychiatric ex-service patients are suffering from psychosis (insanity)

the proportion to be found in admissions to civil hospitals. Alcoholic mental diseases contribute but little more than one per cent.

In many cases the mental disease seems to have been brought out almost wholly by the stress of actual war, and even in those instances in which causes appear to date far back into the personal lives of the individuals affected, experiences of the war, whether on battlefields of France or in camps at home, often deeply color the symptoms and the content of the mental diseases present.

In nervous persons who, perhaps, did not have as sound heredity as most of us, even anticipation of the dangers and hardships of actual campaigning produced clinical pictures almost identical with those seen in men withdrawn from their divisions in the full tide of battle and sent to special neuro-psychiatric hospitals in the rear.

Slow in their development, mental diseases are occurring now among ex-service men with a frequency that is undiminished by a two-years distance from the cessation of hostilities. When patients present themselves for treatment at the Government hospitals it is often found that for weeks and even months they had remained at home because of the reluctance of their parents or other relatives to take the steps necessary to secure their treatment.

OFF all the sick, the insane are the least able to make known their own wants, for, as a very part of their disease, many of them are unable to perceive that any alteration in health is going on. All physicians know that health has to be "sold" as a commodity and, to a certain extent, treatment has to be "sold." We do not have to "sell" treatment to a man in acute pain, but when a sick man has a chronic disease which is not very disabling and is still

in the early stages, it is absolutely necessary to present treatment in an attractive guise, to have it accepted by the sufferer before the advances of the disease leave no other choice open to him.

This is so with tuberculosis in young soldiers, although perhaps no more nor less than in young adults generally. At the beginning of active tuberculosis there is usually little change in weight or strength, and a few weeks' delay in securing treatment seems to be of practically no importance, especially when there are family and business affairs to be adjusted. In consequence, it may be assumed with certainty that in most ex-soldiers with tuberculosis applying for treatment, time of the utmost importance in determining the issues of the fight has already been wasted.

WITH mental diseases, this factor is immeasurably more important. The steady progress of some of the more serious forms of mental disease renders the patient not only indifferent to the steps that must be taken to bring about recovery, but often inaccessible even to the examination of doctors and nurses who must carry on the treatment.

In the neuro-psychiatric ward of one of the large Army general hospitals was to be seen some time ago a young soldier from overseas who wore no wound chevron on his right sleeve, although the arm covered by it ended at the wrist. He was sad and rarely spoke unless spoken to. If the medical visitor asked how he came to lose his hand he moved his lips without answering. If the question were repeated he replied, with much difficulty in framing the words, that he would rather not say.

When pressed in a kindly manner he hesitatingly made this statement, shame and sorrow mingling in his face: "Well, sir, it was this way. I was in the Argonne forest. I was scared—and homesick—and I blew my hand off with a hand grenade."

Unless the visitor had special knowledge of mental diseases and read correctly the lesson of the sad demeanor and retarded speech he would have thought that he was having a glimpse of one of the darker sides of war. If, however, inquiry had been made into the history of this patient it would have been discovered that he was courageously engaged in a charge against a machine-gun position when his hand was blown off by the bursting of a shell which killed several of his comrades.

The young soldier suffered from a rather common and extremely recoverable type of mental disease known technically as "manic-depressive psychosis" because it has phases of excitement and depression that often alternate. The sadness that constitutes the central symptom of the phase of the disease from which this soldier suffered is accompanied by thoughts and delusions in harmony with the emotional mood. Now, happily, he is well, and his wound no longer serves as a point about which to group delusions of unworthiness characteristic of his disease.

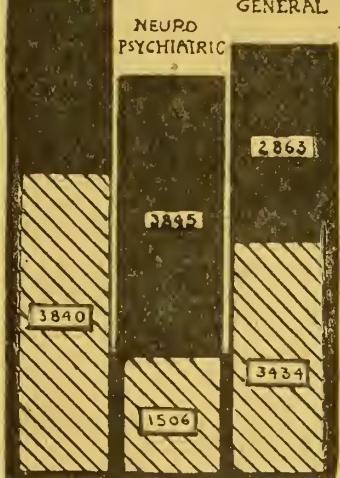
In another hospital there was a lieutenant who had won the Distinguished Service Cross. It would be interesting to quote in full the account of the deed for which this award was made, but, so strikingly did it stand out in the column of citations in which it appeared in the newspapers that to do so

would be more than likely to disclose the patient's identity.

This young soldier suffered from the same mental disease as the man with the amputated hand, and he, too, was prevented by his distressing delusions of unworthiness from accepting the medal that he won on the field of battle. Fortunately he has since recovered, and the award which once only intensified morbid feelings of self-depreciation became a source of pleasure and pride.

On December 16, 1920, there were over 5,500 neuro-psychiatric patients

among the ex-service men in all the hospitals in the United States cared for as beneficiaries of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. It is the opinion of those who have studied this problem most closely both in civil



U.S.P.H.S. HOSPITALS

OTHER HOSPITALS

Proportion of tubercular, neuro-psychiatric and general patients in Government and non-government hospitals at the end of 1920

life and in the Army, that at least as many men with mental disorders remain in their homes, losing time of the utmost value to them, because the Government has not yet provided a single neuro-psychiatric hospital which surpasses in standards of scientific work some of the Army neuro-psychiatric hospitals a few miles behind the firing-line in France.

FOUR hospitals for the care of the insane ex-service men are today maintained by the United States Public Health Service. One at West Roxbury, Mass., is a juvenile home which, with a few thousand dollars' worth of additions, has been converted into an extemporaneous neuro-psychiatric hospital. Another is an old naval hospital in Philadelphia, built about the time of the Civil War. The third is a State institution for inebriates in Iowa that was abandoned when prohibition cut down the number of applicants for admission. Another is a hotel at Augusta, Ga., that is being remodeled.

These four hospitals represent the total contribution yet made by a great

republic for the treatment of its defenders who suffer from one of the most dreaded of all diseases. During 1920, in spite of a steady increase in the size of the problem, there has been practically no increase in the extent of provisions. In the four hospitals mentioned and in St. Elizabeth's Hospital (Government Hospital for the Insane) at Washington, there were on December 16, 1920, 2,467 neuro-psychiatric cases. The remainder were scattered through State hospitals, State asylums, county institutions, private sanatoria run for gain, and other unsuitable places all over the United States.

THERE, without any inspection on the part of any Government official to determine whether or not they are receiving the kind of care that the serious illness from which they suffer demands, lie the soldiers and sailors of the World War who sustained mental diseases in the discharge of their duties. No blacker reproach to the honor and humanity of this country exists today than the practical abandonment by the richest nation on earth of more than half its ex-service men who are afflicted with insanity.

It is not of nearly so much importance to consider the reasons that make such an almost incredible state of affairs possible more than two years after the last gun was fired in the war as it is for every citizen of this country to know what steps must be taken to remove it at once and forever. As far back as October 6, 1919, a careful estimate was made and presented to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury showing the number of neuro-psychiatric cases to be expected during the next year and in the years to come until the "peak of the load" is reached.

Congress has known from that day that it will have to appropriate money to build special Government hospitals to give the kind of treatment that alone can stay the progress of serious forms of mental illness. Up to the present time, however, not a dollar has been appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the construction of any new hospital for the care of neuro-psychiatric cases.

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, have presented to the present Congress a joint communication requesting an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for all types of hospitals, and have urged the importance of securing this money immediately in order that the work of construction may be commenced as early in the next fiscal year as possible. That request is in the hands of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.

It is worth while to picture exactly what will happen if the Appropriations Committee accepts this careful estimate of immediate needs and grants the necessary appropriation, and then to consider what will inevitably happen if the purse-strings of the nation remain closed in spite of this urgent and pathetic appeal.

If the money required is appropriated, work can be commenced early in the next fiscal year for the establishment of five 500-bed hospitals for mental patients, located in sections of the country where the need is greatest. With the least possible delay, a year

(Continued on page 18)

Getting Away with Murder

It Took Some Skill to be an Artful Dodger in the Army

By JOHN A. LEVEL

Cartoons by HELFANT

He claimed another outfit and was sent forward with a new pack

ANYTHING in the Army from smoking the colonel's cigars while an orderly to throwing a fit in the company street when the warriors were, swinging forth for a long hike was—and probably still is—considered "getting away with murder."

There lives no bird with a career in uniform of thirty days who never "got away" with something, even if it was only an o. d. shirt purloined after volunteering for a clothes detail with the supply sergeant. Incidentally that was the only detail in an outfit that the bucks fought to get on. The Army fakers, of whom David Harum would have said that "some was as bad as others if not wus," were as the sands in the field boots after a long drill in the South.

The hard-boiled faker was, of course, a pest, and everybody suffered for his grandstand plays, even to the bird who was sadly in need of a new kelly and had therefore manhandled the old one, ripping off the band and allowing the lid to bump into the red-hot Sibley. "Pretty soft" was the verdict after this cuckoo had pushed aside the flaps of the supply sergeant's pyramid and trundled forth with a new bonnet riding at an angle on the skull work.

ONE class of fakers kept the summary court busy and the other made it necessary for non-coms to meet all comers on the forensic arena. Repartee and argument were just as essential to the non-com as good hoofs and molars.

Cramps, o. d. pellets, rheumatics, boils, bunions, toothache and blisters were a sweet gamut for any man who felt as if he could stand a day's bunk fatigue without ruining Uncle Sam's chances overseas.

One of the prize cuckoos for this line of endeavor that I remember was a certain wumpus who was seemingly anxious to be both in and out of the Army. He volunteered. The morning after getting into the issue he cleared. For more than a week he was well away, never so much as putting in an appearance for a try at the menu. Finally, with crepe on his arm and tears in his eyes, to all appearances a broken-hearted rookie, he slunk into camp. He told a straightforward story to the skipper. Proud of the o. d., he had gone home to see his mother, who had been ill. Three days later, so his tale ran, she had died.

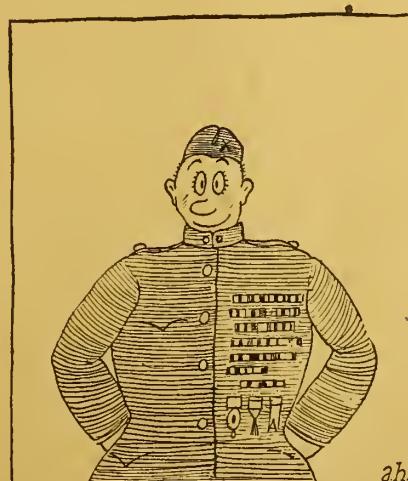
Wumpus was showered with condo-

lences during the evening. Before reveille he faded again. Ten days AWOL and he was back with a yarn that made strong officers weep. His father had just died in Russia; his only relatives in America were three young children left in his care through the death of his mother. He had been very busy looking after the affairs of his little flat in New York's East Side, getting a girl in the neighborhood to tend the children while he fought for his country. Wumpus "got away with murder" this trip, and went two better, vanishing twice for long lapses of time, "minding the kits," as he related it to the skipper, eyes dimmed with tears.

THE outfit went South, and Wumpus was a week away in the hills. Returning, he told about going to New York and bringing the "kits" South. They were now, it appeared, in a poorhouse thirteen miles from camp. He was placed under arrest in the company street despite the tale of woe, but soon sought other quarters, and came back ten days later with more crepe on his wing.

One of the "kits" had died.

A fund had been collected to provide fodder for the unfortunate youngsters, but it was decided to use this money to send Wumpus to New York with the child's body. But the skip-



A civilian needed a card index for every tenth bird in o. d.



He was back with a yarn that made strong officers weep

wanted to investigate, and he put a sergeant on the trail of the remaining "kits." Combing the vicinity divulged not the youths. The sergeant went to New York and to the home of the AWOL king and found that Wumpus had come to America years before, alone, and that his mother, father and the "kits" were doing as well as could be expected in Russia. When the sergeant returned South, the Army Houdini had cleared the port. Later he was caught and given six months at Leavenworth.

When the bunch returned from Europe and disembarked at Hoboken, who was there to greet them but the wandering son of Russia. He was enthroned as driver of a laundry wagon, and wore a nifty o. d. uniform, top cutter's insignia and enough gold wound stripes and fixings to open an army store.

"Wounded, gassed, long abroad—how come?" was asked.

"Vell," Wumpus said, "it helps de laundry business."

THERE was another bird the equal of Wumpus, but of different hue, hard-boiled instead of meek. This cuckoo was about as anxious to get to the front line as a mad dog is to swim. When his unit took the 40-hommes limited from Brest toward the rising sun, he paused for a moment, like a woman passing a hall mirror. Yea, he even hesitated. He had never found a town to his liking such as Brest, what with cheap wine and many weary kilos betwixt the city and the general upheaval.

Three days later the M. P.'s pulled him into their net. This beetle knew of units up near the fireworks, but with malice aforethought he forgot his own. He claimed another outfit and was sent forward with a new pack, having peddled his previous one to cover incidental expenses. A hundred miles inland and he got off the buggies to stretch and reverse his shirt. A frog wanted to buy the new pack, so he sold out and got himself sleeping quarters.

A week later he turned himself over to the M. P.'s again, was refitted and sent forward to yet another outfit which he claimed was his. He repeated the process for months, always keeping a right smart distance between his person and the line of most resistance. I met him up at Boulogne at a Red

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EDITORIAL

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Freamble to the Constitution of The American Legion.

A Better Investment

Men who pride themselves upon their business conservatism have been advocating the loan of one billion dollars to the German Government by the United States, on the ground that this sum would bring manifold returns through the stimulation of trade between the two countries. Many of these men have been consistent opponents of any form of financial compensation for American veterans of the World War on the ground that the nation's present finances could not bear the added burden of the payments to ex-soldiers.

Several interesting questions arise from these facts. The business judgment of such men is that the nation could spare a billion dollars for Germany. Why do they shudder, then, at the mention of payments to the men who helped keep their dollars at the top of the world's monetary units?

And if one billion dollars would infuse new energy into an enfeebled Germany, what countless benefits might not be expected through the distribution of the same sum to ambitious and aggressive young Americans? What would be the country's gain if it enabled tens of thousands of veterans to get homes of their own—if it gave them the capital for the purchase of farms that would enable them to become real producers? America can find no better investment for its money than in the promotion of the productive power of its ex-service men.

Now and Then

HISTORY repeating itself is always an amusing and instructive spectacle. If, for instance, you feel a mild surprise at the extreme agitation which the very name of The American Legion seems to beget in an occasional American bosom, it is well to remember that such agitation is not a patch on the foaming of mouths and the throwing of fits which greeted those officers who had served in Washington's army when they decided to form a society to keep in touch with one another, to preserve the memories of old fights and fires and to support through life the principles for which the Revolution had been waged.

It was called the Society of the Cincinnati. Of course John Marshall was a member, and in his voluminous life of the great jurist Albert J. Beveridge says: "This patriotic and fraternal order was, shouted the patriots of peace, a plain attempt to establish an hereditary nobility on which a new tyranny was to be builted."

At the time, Justice Aedamus Burke of the Supreme Court of South Carolina saw through the whole black plot and as early as 1784 dashed off a pamphlet to warn his countrymen that the Cincinnati would end in America's being "composed of only two ranks of men, the patricians or nobles, and the rabble."

Jefferson, who was in France while this excitement

was mounting and therefore somewhat out of touch with the popular currents at home, could nevertheless see, even from a distance, that the day would certainly come when "a single fibre of this institution will produce an hereditary aristocracy which will change the form of our governments from the best to the worst in the world."

Mirabeau, though a Frenchman and unlikely to fall slave to the tyranny then hatching, was nevertheless sufficiently interested to study the memorials of the Cincinnati, from which he immediately concluded that the society aimed to be "a nobility of barbarians, the price of blood, the offspring of the sword, the fruit of conquest." Mirabeau wound up with this flourish: "The distinctions of Celts and Ostrogoths are what they claim for their inheritance."

The leading tyrant, the chief barbarian, was George Washington, for he had been overwhelmingly chosen as the first commander of the Cincinnati. Poor Washington! Small wonder the hullabaloo of abuse, which that and other public works of his brought down on his astonished head, led him to cry out at last in his weariness: "The troubles and perplexities have worn away my mind." Americans in those days did have the most extraordinary way of distrusting and berating even the most devoted of our public men. But of course that was long ago. Of course.

Empty Chairs of the Prophets

AMERICA had its Theodore Roosevelt and England had its Lord Fisher. Now both are gone, but history is more piquant, more soul stirring for their having lived. Apostles of daring frankness, they spoke the truth as they saw it, regardless of the indignation their words kindled in their more stolid countrymen. They hated bunk and abhorred dissimulation. They treated conventionality merely as a hurdle. Men and institutions and practices fell from popularity on their words. They built new traditions of open dealing and they sharpened the public conscience. Their keen and speedy mentalities kept two nations breathless in anticipation—for men could not guess what their roving intellects and tongues would pillory next. They are gone, and something seems to have vanished from public life.

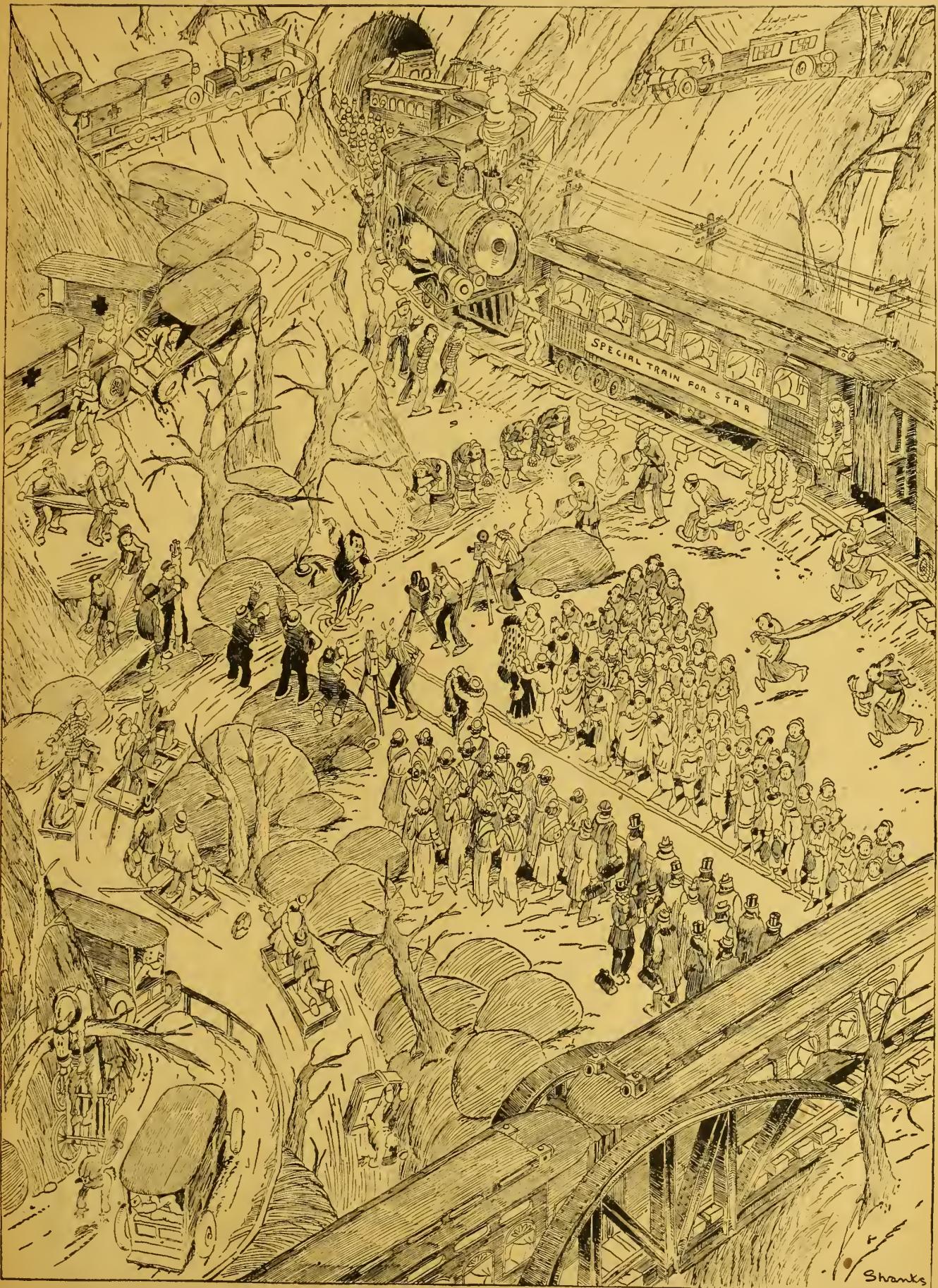
It was characteristic of Admiral Fisher that he once remarked: "I would conscript everybody in glossy hat and white spats." It was not strange that the mannikins of Mayfair should have regarded him as a super-Bolshevik.

The world seems to have been overtaken by inertia and lassitude. Mankind is waiting for new bell notes of men of vision. Has the line of modern prophets become extinct? Or is Nature simply resting after her arduous labors of shepherding two such prodigies as Roosevelt and Fisher through one generation?

Whatever it was that "test" balloon that got itself lost around Hudson Bay was trying to prove—well, it proved it.

"Why, I knew her when her skirts were down to her ankles," is now the proper form for denoting long acquaintance with a lady.

Technically, we are still enjoying a state of war with the Imperial German Government. But no one seems to be able to locate the Imperial German Government.



THE MILLION A YEAR MOVIE QUEEN DOES SOME STUNT STUFF

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will

be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address: Editor Bursts and Duds.

A Chance in a Million

Miss Screecher had just given an example of her singing. "Do you think I stand a chance?" she asked anxiously of the professor.

"Madame," he replied with candor. "If you have ze good constitution and zey get you to ze hospital in time, maybe you live five years."

Efficiency on the Farm

Cow: "Can you beat it? There's so much system around here now that they file me in the barn under the letter C."

Hen: "Yes, I have my troubles with efficiency too. They've put a rubber stamp in my nest so I can date my eggs two weeks ahead."

That Toddle

"Was your wife angry with you because you couldn't do the latest dances?"

"Yes, she was just hopping."

A Resolution

"See here," said Adam to Eve. "Do you realize that the high cost of living is crimping me badly? You simply must be less extravagant in the matter of clothes."

"All right, dear," answered Eve obligingly. "I'll help you to economize by turning over an old leaf."

Nasty Slur

"There don't seem to be as many tramps around here as there were," said the housewife.

"No," agreed the crippled ex-soldier. "A lot of them are still in the shipyards."

Natural Inference

"Inspection arms!" roared the corporal. Casey, a husky new recruit, immediately dropped his rifle and rolled up his sleeves.

"What are you going to do—fight?" asked the corporal with apprehension.

"No," said Casey mildly, "I t'ought ye wanted to see if I'd been vaccinated."

Qualified for the Job

Belshazzar saw the handwriting on the wall.

"Orderly," he commanded, "go find that soldier and tell him he's just been appointed Chief Intelligence Officer."

Oh, Grave, Thy Victory?

A group of old-timers had been caught red-handed at dice by the village preacher, who had delivered a broadside on the evils of gambling. When he was through one recalcitrant drawled:

"Say, parson, you ever shot craps?"

"I should say not."

"You ever had a pair of dice in your hands?"

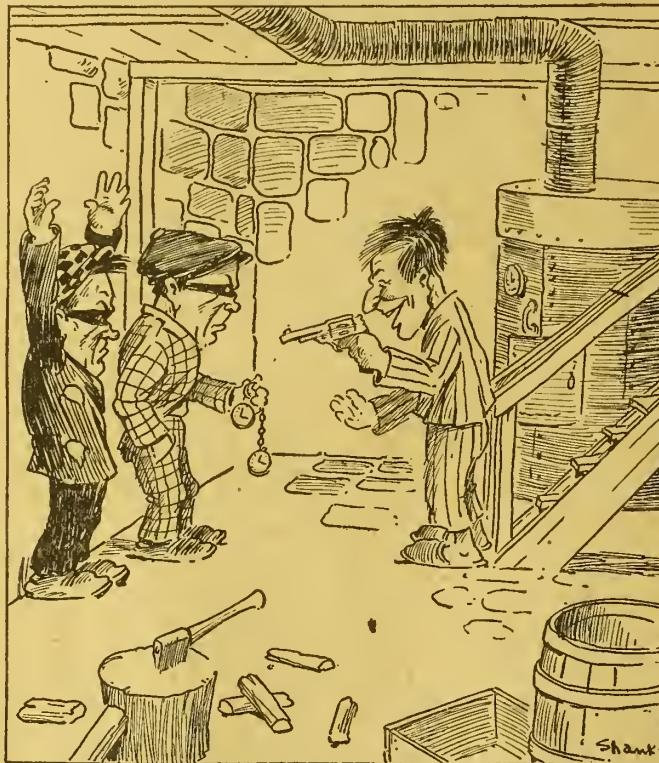
"Emphatically, no!"

"Well, then, what you want to come around talkin' to us about paradise for?"

A Real Thrill

The boys had gathered about the grocery stove and were talking over old times.

"Most excitement I ever had," declared ex-Private Bings, "was one warm spring



Bill Luger, ex-doughboy, gets his first civilian opportunity to gratify his old-time passion for souvenirs

evening. We were sitting in the mess hall, and you wouldn't have thought there was a war within a hundred miles. Suddenly, CRASH!"

"The mess sergeant had thrown a cook through the window!"

Too Much Competition

"Seems like Ah don't make so much money shovelin' snow dis winter like Ah useret," mourned Rastus.

"Dat's funny," commented Cicero. "Mostest boys is-gettin' bigger wages doin' anythin'."

"Ah's jest out o' luck. Since dey went acrost dese white boys been makin' de acquaintance of shovels, and now dey handles 'em like experts."

Over, Anyway

To be a hero overseas
Jim Jones his job forsook.
But alas! Instead of overseas,
With him 'twas overlook.

Decidedly Not

When he first came to mess Private Percival Prude
Thought to help himself first was emphatically rude.
You wouldn't have thought he got very much food—
He didn't.

Modern Economy

"I don't spend as much money on my girl as I used to a couple of years ago."

"How's that?"
"Well, I used to bring her candy when I called. Now she's satisfied with a package of cigarettes."

Redeeming Trait

"I know I'm old, but I'm crazy about you," stated Mr. Moneybags. "When I go I'll leave all my fortune to you if you'll have me."

"Have you any bad habits?" asked Miss Goldielocks thoughtfully.

"Only that I walk in my sleep, if you could call that a bad habit."

"You dear old thing. Of course I'll marry you. And we'll have our honeymoon on the top floor of some tall hotel, won't we?"

Fatal Blunder

"How does it happen that the Bilkens child was cut off without a cent in its grandmother's will?"

"It made a social error. Its parents were so careless as to allow the child to address the old lady at a debutante's tea as 'Grandma.'"

Normalcy

"An' how many children have ye had altogether?"

"Why, I had only one at a time."

Force of Habit

"Look here, young man," ejaculated the judge to the prisoner at the bar. "How is it that a former soldier is charged with shoplifting? How did you learn such a mean business?"

"It's this way, your honor," replied the offender. "In the army I spent most of the time policing the company streets, and I sort of got into the habit of picking up things as I went along."

Much Traveled

A group of tourists were looking over the inferno of Vesuvius in full eruption. "Ain't this just like hell?" ejaculated a Yank.

"Ah, zese Américains," exclaimed a Frenchman, "where have zey not been been?"

Police!

"Hear you got robbed last week," commented Jinks.

"Let's see," meditated Binks. "Oh, yes, now that I think of it, the landlord did call around to collect the rent."

True Celebrity

A short while after Irvin S. Cobb had visited the trenches back in 1918, two soldiers were discussing the event.

"He's a mighty well-known man," said one. "They've even named a cigar after him."

"Yes," agreed the other, "and there's a good old pipe called after him, too."

Fatal Trust

"Hear poor old Jones is dead. How did it happen."

"Too much belief in man's honor. He read ninety-eight cigarette manufacturers' ads, each claiming that their product was the best in the market, and smoked himself to death before he found out which told the truth."

CARrying ON

News of the American Legion in the Nation, Departments and Posts

What is your Post doing? News and photographs for this department are welcomed from all Legion and Women's Auxiliary members

WANTS MR. BAKER CALLED TO BAR ON SLACKER LIST

AS the latest move of the Legion to obtain publication of the list of slackers and draft evaders during the World War, an attempt has been made to enlist Congressional aid. The National Commander, Mr. Galbraith, has asked Representative Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to use the power vested in him to call before the committee Secretary Baker and Attorney General Palmer to explain "the mysterious official silence which invests the war slacker situation."

Mr. Galbraith called attention to the Legion's efforts to bring about the publication of the list and said:

"It is unfair to the millions who served, an affront to thousands who are still paying the price of the victory, a betrayal of our heroic dead and an insult to those who mourn them, that a single known slacker should, without retribution, enjoy the blessings of a national liberty he lacked the manhood to defend."

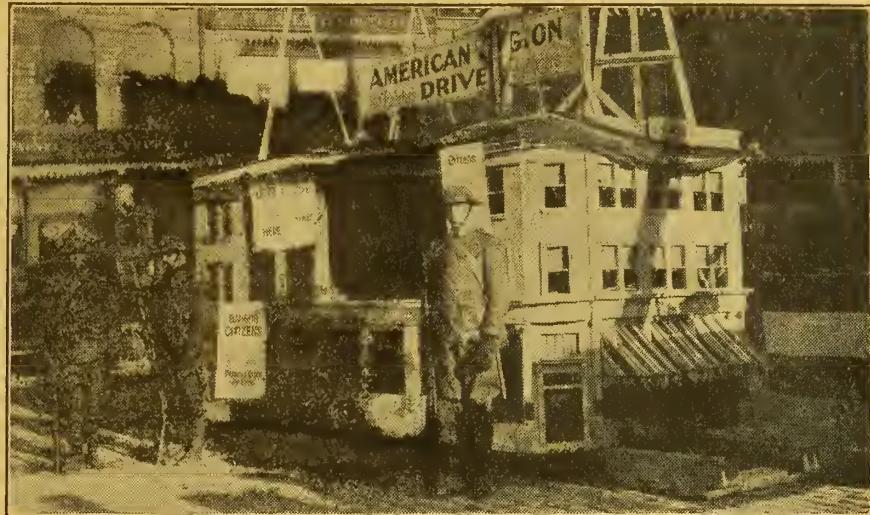
Union Endorses Legion

THE Central Trades and Labor Union of East St. Louis, Ill., is entirely in harmony with the national policies of the Legion. In a recent resolution the union recommended that all its members who are eligible should affiliate with the Legion.

Five days after the opening of the new year, William G. Murdock, Adjutant of Pennsylvania, was able to issue the following list of nineteen posts of his department which, at that early date, already had reported a larger membership for 1921 than they had in 1920: Post No. 94, Philadelphia; Post No. 113, Bedford; Post No. 287, Milroy; Post No. 327, Olyphant; Post No. 361, McKeesport; Post No. 369, Orwigsburg; Post No. 468, Tower City; Post No. 479, Coal Dale; Post No. 484, Fayette City; Post No. 492, Denver; Post No. 542, West Pittston; Post No. 560, Conyngham; Post No. 573, Dunlo; Post No. 574, Mt. Jewett; Post No. 577, Elmora; Post No. 578, Terre Hill; Post No. 581, West Middlesex; Post No. 589, North Bend; Post No. 590, Marianna.

Girls Visit Disabled

DISABLED veterans in Arlington Hospital, New Haven, Conn., were cheered recently by a unique celebration on the hospitalization program of the Department



WHEN the members of James W. Williams Post, of Bangor, Me., opened a membership and clubhouse drive they used as headquarters the model of a local bank. The Bangor Legionnaires sold stock in their proposed clubhouse to members and the public.

of Connecticut. Five hundred and fifty girls and young women, most of them high school or normal school students and school teachers, and all pretty, visited as many patients at the hospital and presented gifts to each veteran. The girls received in advance the name of the soldier each was to visit. The surprise call delighted the disabled men.

Who is for holding a national convention of the Legion in Paris? All those in favor say "Oui." The Paris Post is seeking the 1922 convention for the French capital.

Showing Free Lectures

NUMEROUS posts of the Legion are taking advantage of the chance to get the "Better America" series of lectures free of charge for entertainments. These lectures may be obtained by applying to the educational service of the nearest Y. M. C. A. Another series of Y. M. C. A. lectures is offered free to posts in the "America Picturelook Program." Both have been endorsed by the Americanization Commission of the Legion as suitable for Americanization work by posts.

"The Centralia Tragedy and Trial," a

complete description of the Armistice Day murders and the trial of the I. W. W. members that followed is being issued as the joint publication of Grant Hodge Post of Centralia and Edward B. Rhodes Post of Tacoma, Wash. It contains a preface by National Commander Galbraith and is an answer to I. W. W. propaganda concerning the affair. Ben Hur Lampman, a newspaperman who "covered" the Centralia tragedy, is the author. The book may be ordered at fifty cents a copy from the law and order emergency committee of Edward B. Rhodes Post, American Legion, Tacoma, Wash.

General Heads Post

HUNDREDS of former buck privates now are at the head of Legion posts but there's one outfit whose leader is entitled to wear stars when he puts on his old uniform. Winnek Post, of Geneva, N. Y., has for its new commander former Brigadier General William A. Wilson. General Wilson rose from the rank of private in more than forty years of service.

The Florence, Ala., Post on the first day of January sent out a committee to get twenty-five new members for a New Year's report to the Department Adjutant. Within two hours the committee had signed up thirty-five.

Trench and other war scenes acted by members of the Legion were shown as the main feature of the six-day war trophy exhibition and pageant of Patrick Leo Hanlon Post of Albion, Mich. Local merchants donated many valuable articles for prizes.

A portrait of General Sam Houston, by Seymour Thomas, famous American artist, was presented recently to the city of Houston, Tex., under the auspices of The American Legion by Francis E. Drake, commander of the Department of France, who has been in this country for some time. Mr. Drake made the presentation on behalf of the artist, a native Texan, and brought the portrait from Paris where Mr. Thomas had his studio.

Alaskan "Snowstorm" Dance

AN elaborate "snowstorm" dance was arranged at a recent celebration of the Legion Post at Ketchikan, Alaska. The "snowstorm" was created through the use



THE contribution of Harvey Seeds Post to the Palm Fete celebration parade at Miami, Fla., was a machine gun nest float bearing uniformed men and a "typewriter."

of serpentine and confetti blown about by electric fans. The Post has a membership of almost 150.

Members of Abner Dahlberg Post of Rhinelander, Wis., have a way all their own of putting pep into their outfit. When the new officers were installed every one who felt like it arose in meeting and told them what they thought had been the mistakes of their predecessors. These errors the new officers promised to avoid.

An unusual keepsake is possessed by the Richmond, Vt., Post. It is a thirteen-star woolen flag dating from Revolutionary War days. It was given to the Legionnaires by the local post of the G. A. R.

After months of speculation regarding what to do with the \$2,700 in silver that was flung into its gigantic flag at the Legion parade at the Second National Convention in Cleveland, Kneil Post, of Akron, O., bearers of the flag, solved the problem by buying fifteen hundred boxes of candy. The candy was sent to disabled veterans in government hospitals in Fort Wayne, Ind., Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, O., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Columbus, O., and Sheridan, Wyo. Each box was accompanied by a card of greeting from the Post. Three hundred dollars in cash also was sent to veterans suffering from tuberculosis in hospitals in Arizona and New Mexico.

Gives Blood for Buddy

WHEN an ex-service man lay dying from anemia in a San Francisco hospital physicians called on The American Legion for a volunteer for blood transfusion. G. Skiles Hoffman, of Golden Gate Post, a track star and a member of the San Francisco Legion football team, volunteered for the operation which required a pint of blood. Through his sacrifice, the patient's life was saved.

The Topeka, Kan., Post at last reports is engaged in a bitter fight over the anti-cigarette law of that State. The Post urged the Legislature to repeal the law banning cigarettes and was vigorously attacked by Dr. W. A. McKeever, of Kansas University, who wrote the law. The controversy began when the Legionnaires sent cigarettes to cheer the disabled buddies in the hospitals and an investigation developed.

Members of Vincent B. Costello Post of Washington, D. C., acted as pallbearers at the funeral of Miss Katherine C. Murphy, the sweetheart of the war hero for whom the Post was named. Miss Murphy never recovered from the shock of Costello's death in action, news of which she received three days before the Armistice.

Once a week a local motion picture theater is taken over by Harry Peters Post, of Parkersburg, Ia., which reports that the venture pays well. The Post in two months held both a smoker and a dinner for the business men of Parkersburg. It now has its own five-room headquarters.

In a drive of a few weeks, \$7,000 was collected for clubrooms by the members of the Legion post in Ravenna, O., a town of 7,500 population. The Post had a winning football eleven and now boasts the first successful basketball team Ravenna has had in years.

Three different kinds of athletic teams are being supported this winter by Arthur Viens Post, of New York City. The Post is represented on the basketball floor, the hockey rink and the indoor baseball field.

By way of showing how they regard the Legion a local commercial club has



New home of Bernard F. Schlegel Post, West Chester, Pa.

extended free active membership to the members of Floyd Minch Post, of Worland, Wyo. The posts in the Big Horn Basin have arranged a series of inter-post basketball games for the winter.

Many Legion posts have gone on record as opposed to the "blue law" movement, among them being the Tank Corps Post of Washington, D. C., and Army Transport Post of New York City.

Name a Girl Baby

THE Legionnaires of George Edwin Kirk Post, of Bar Harbor, Me., have added to their activities the task of picking a name for a baby, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Casey, caretakers of the Post. In honor of the Post's standard bearer the name Georgiana Edwina was chosen by the Legionnaires, and little Miss Georgiana Edwina was promptly made a member of the Women's Auxiliary.

A lyceum course has been booked for the winter season by Victory Post, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. Victory Post has an active basketball team and a pool and billiard team.

Copies of *Broadsides and Barrage*, the official publication of Alonzo Cudworth Post of Milwaukee, Wis., were used as programs at a theatrical performance under the auspices of the Post, which netted almost \$1,000. The program of the night's offerings appeared on one page of the publication and the other pages were full of post and Legion news. The Post, which

former members of the 106th Infantry who are disabled, their dependents, and disabled or needy members of the 106th Infantry Post. The Post recently held "Joyland Circus," a three-day entertainment.

Dissatisfaction with the present system of immigration was expressed by the members of Braxton County Post, of Sutton, Va., in a recent poll. Forty-nine percent of the vote was for stopping immigration entirely; eleven percent for stopping it for two or three years and forty percent for a definite and effective restriction. Not a member voted for continuance of the present system which was regarded as inimical to the Americanization of the immigrants.

Ten percent of the profits of the New Year's celebration of the Thirteenth Post of New York City, held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, has been placed in a fund for the entertainment of disabled soldiers in the Fox Hills, S. I., Hospital.

Members of McGinnis Post, of Marion, O., attended the inauguration of the Governor of Ohio in a body, traveling to and from Columbus in a special car. The Post has formed a unit of the Women's Auxiliary and has its own orchestra.

Discussions in Post

AT the close of meetings of Leonard Hoskins Post, of East Las Vegas, N. M., a half hour is devoted to discussing social and economic problems, civic improvements and legislation which would be beneficial not only to the Post but to the community. The Post has 125 members, a rifle club, a quartet and orchestra, and welfare, dance, advertising membership and "boosters" committees. The pass word of the Post, members say, is "Pep."

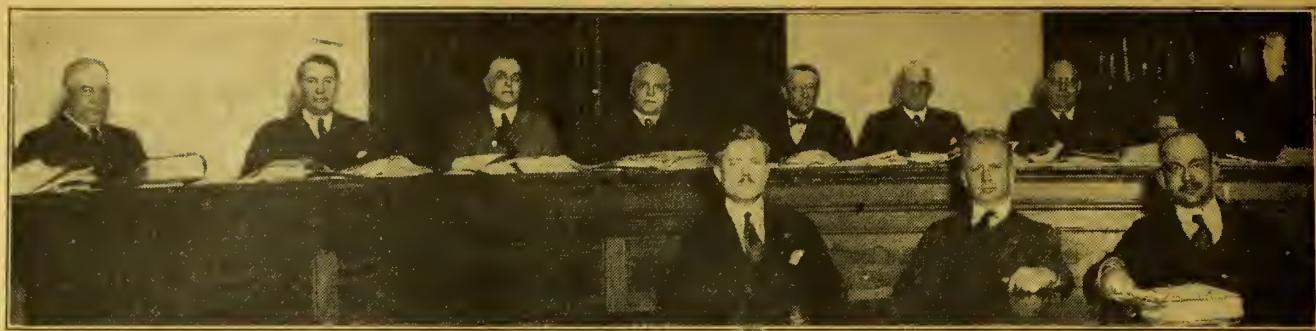
Activities during 1921 were started at a recent smoker of the Edinburgh, Ind., Post. A stand of colors was received by the Post at the same time.

The Legion clubrooms in Iron River, Mich., are certain to be elaborately furnished as the result of the grand bazaar held in the town hall by Alfred Branchini Post and its Women's Auxiliary. On one evening more than 1,000 persons attended. The total proceeds were \$1,005.

A musical revue, every detail of which will be executed by Legionnaires, will be produced next spring on Broadway by Everett Herter Post, of New York City, composed of veterans of the Fortieth Engineers, a camouflage regiment. The former camouflageurs will paint their own scenery and design the costumes in addition to writing the book and the songs of the show.

To recruit for the Legion, Edwin Brown, commander of Louis B. Weinberg Post, of Troy, Kan., has written to every non-member.

(Continued on page 20)



(C) Harris & Ewing

THE House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce hearing representatives of The American Legion on the Rogers Bill for the co-ordination of the three Government agencies which deal with the disabled veterans. Front (left to right), John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of The American Legion National

Legislative Committee, F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander of The American Legion and Representative John Jacob Rogers, author of the bill. Rear: Representatives Montague, Virginia; Barclay, Kentucky; Cooper, Ohio; Esch, Wisconsin; Sweet, Iowa; Merritt, Connecticut; and Jones, Pennsylvania.

been handed to him at Marion, Ohio, by F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National Commander of The American Legion. Mr. Harding assured Commander Galbraith that the incoming administration would not countenance a slashing of hospital appropriations and would endeavor to improve the conditions of the disabled in every way possible. In presenting the memorial, Mr. Galbraith denounced the \$100,000,000 cut recommended in the \$323,000,000 appropriation asked for the next year's care of the disabled.

"If Congress makes the horrible mistake of trying to economize in this direction, it will bring a disgrace upon the nation that will make us all ashamed as long as we live," Mr. Galbraith said.

Congress must either pass the Rogers bill consolidating the three Government agencies administering ex-service affairs or accept the consequences of letting them go on as they are now. The result of recent hearings on the bill before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was to place the responsibility on the Congressional doorstep and ring the bell loud and long.

Representatives of The American Legion appearing before the committee made out a clean-cut case for consolidation. Commander Galbraith and Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, expert in mental diseases and a member of the Legion Committee on Hospitalization and Vocational Training, made particular strong appeals.

Their Plight 'Frightful'

Commander Galbraith acknowledged the generosity of Congress in having provided liberal laws and appropriations for the disabled and praised the bulk of the work done by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Public Health Service and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. He nevertheless portrayed the condition of thousands of disabled ex-service men today as "frightful," and attacked the present system of "divided authority and responsibility" under which it was impossible, he said, to get prompt relief or hold anybody to account.

"Pass this bill," the Commander told the Congressmen, "and they will stop passing the buck."

Dr. Salmon spoke with dramatic earnestness of the mentally disabled, referred to their plight in insane asylums beside criminally insane, drug addicts and paupers. As he talked, several Congressmen leaned forward in their seats and manifested emotion. Representative John G. Cooper of Ohio interrupted him at one time in a way plainly indicated he was shocked by what he was hearing.

"Do you mean to tell this committee," Mr. Cooper exclaimed, "that our boys, who went across and were shell-shocked or who came back with unbalanced minds because of their war experiences, are placed in insane asylums with insane criminals and drug addicts?"

"Not only that," replied Dr. Salmon, "but some of them have been placed in an institution for feeble-minded children, the

men sending them there not even having gone to the trouble to find out what kind of a place it was before contracting for their treatment."

Dr. Salmon told the committee that thousands of ex-service men suffering from mental diseases were "lurking in their homes waiting to come forward for treatment and rehabilitation as soon as the Government provided the proper kind of hospitals and treatment for them." One-half of all mentally disabled veterans could be made useful members of society again, he said.

In addition to the National Commander and Dr. Salmon, those who helped present the Legion's case for consolidation were John Thomas Taylor of Washington, D. C., vice-chairman of the Legion's National Legislative Committee, Abel Davis of Chicago, John H. Sherburne of Boston and Robert Marx of Cincinnati, all members of the Legion Committee on Hospitalization and Vocational Training, and Dr. H. A. Pattison of the National Tuberculosis Association. Representative John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts, who introduced the Consolidation bill in the House, made an effective speech that closed the hearings on the bill before the full committee.

VETERANS QUIT GUARD IN NEW JERSEY CONTROVERSY

DIFFERENCES within the National Guard of New Jersey came to a head recently with the selection of Howard S. Borden as brigadier general in command and resulted in the resignation of several officers who saw service overseas. General Borden, wealthy manufacturer and sportsman, who was not in active service in the war, was elected over Colonel George M. Buttle, who was with the Twenty-Ninth Division in France. The election was close, twenty-two ballots being taken before a decision was reached.

Several of the officers who resigned declared that General Borden's principal claim to the position was based on his donation of hydroairplanes and yachts to the Government in the war. They contended that his supporters used such powerful political and social pressure that the Governor personally dictated his selection. Major Leonidas Coyle, department commander of The American Legion, was among the officers who resigned.

The New Jersey Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, composed entirely of officers and former officers, adopted a resolution, following Borden's appointment, declaring that "in the election or appointment of commissioned officers of the National Guard of New Jersey there is a tendency to consider social, political and other secondary qualifications, rather than proved military efficiency."

The department convention of The American Legion last September adopted a resolution recommending that the Guard be free from political influence and that it be officered by men "skilled in the rules of warfare."

General Borden's supporters, after the resignations, said that all officers who served in the war had been invited months ago to help reorganize the Guard but had failed to respond. The work of getting recruits and other details were left to the militia officers, they asserted, and, when the best ranks were to be filled, the service men tried to obtain commissions.

Ohio Bonus Bill Introduced—A State bonus bill, which would require the question to be submitted to the people at the next regular election, has been introduced into the Ohio legislature by Senator Arthur H. Day, a veteran who was wounded twice in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne. The bill, which is approved by The American Legion, proposes that each Ohio ex-service man below the rank of Major receive \$10 for each month of service to a maximum of \$250. The measure provides also that any person not caring to accept his cash award may turn it over to a soldiers' relief organization or to a fund for the construction of State hospitals. The people of the State would be asked to authorize an amendment of the State Constitution, to permit the issuance of \$25,000,000 in State bonds.

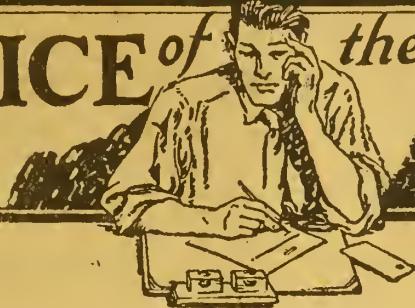
Vast Land Settlement Proposed—The reclamation of 12,000,000 acres of agricultural lands in the five great valleys of California, to provide homes for 3,000,000 ex-service men and others is a project being advocated in California by Colonel Robert Bradford Marshall, World War veteran who for eleven years was Chief Geographer of the United States Geological Survey. The State legislature will be asked to appropriate funds for a preliminary survey of the land. The plans call for storage of water in the upper reaches of the Sacramento River and its tributaries, to be distributed during the dry seasons through a series of canals.

Baker Tells Army Center Plans—The War Department's plans for the development of a great military center in each of the nine corps areas in the continental United States were explained by Secretary Baker recently to a subcommittee of Congress. Each of the projected centers would provide shelter for from 15,000 to 25,000 men and would have a great maneuver ground accessible for joint annual maneuvers of Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve Corps units. These annual maneuvers will afford staff training in the movement and handling of large bodies of men.

A. F. in G. Men Raise Relief Fund—A fund of a million marks for the relief of needy children in the Rhine cities has been assured by subscriptions of American soldiers in Germany, according to the *Amaroo News*, published at Coblenz. Commenting on the fund, *Vorwärts* of Berlin says: "And thus our former and technically our present enemies try to help our children while our own swindlers, smugglers and profiteers revel on as though suffering were unknown."

THE VOICE of the LEGION

Responsibility is disclaimed for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department, which is open to all readers



for discussion of subjects of general interest. Because of space demands, all letters are subject to abridgement.

Income Tax Exemption

To the Editor: Why would it not be proper to exempt from payment of the federal income tax all ex-soldiers and sailors whose incomes are less than \$3,000 a year? Having given the strength of our youth and our nerves to the physical task of winning the war, are we to have the privilege of paying for the war also? The people who were back home during the war, most of them profiting financially, seem apathetic on the question of possible compensation for veterans. Why shouldn't we kick a little about taking on our shoulders the burden which should rest more completely upon those who found the war pleasant and profitable.

A COMRADE

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another Farmer's Viewpoint

To the Editor: I note the letter in a recent issue from C. S., who relates that his farm products are not netting him the cost of production. I wish to ask him a question by way of answering.

Do you know that the lumber dealers are selling their lumber for less than cost, that nearly every merchant is doing the same, that labor is down nearly half, that supply and demand even up in the long run?

I am a farmer and did my part, or tried to, during the war. I made no money then nor since, but I got a good living. Our farm products will soon purchase as much at the lower prices as they did during the high prices.

Live within your income and keep everlastingly at it, and I promise you the day will come ere long when you will bless your stars that you are a farmer and your own boss.

J. D.

Roswell, N. M.

More About Gibbs

To the Editor: I should like to have a little quarrel with one John P. Carolan, of Chicago, Ill., whose criticism of Sir Philip Gibbs' article, "Lest We Forget," appeared in the Voice of the Legion recently. It would seem from his contribution that his Sinn Fein sympathies are more pronounced even than my own, which are considerable, as anyone might guess from my name. Be it noted that I am an American, of much Irish blood, that I am inordinately interested in the tragic plight of that gallant little land, and I hope for its early deliverance from Britain. In spite of this, I am afraid Mr. Carolan will find fault with my next thought, which is this:

There are not over ten percent of the English people—least of all Sir Philip Gibbs—who are in sympathy with the present senseless and cruel misgovernment of Ireland. In the preface of his book, "People of Destiny," Mr. Gibbs refers to the British rule in Ireland as "senseless, wicked, brutal and blackguardly." It is a book containing his impressions of America. I suggest that Mr. Carolan read that book. Also I suggest that Mr. Carolan read Mr. Gibbs' book, "Now It Can Be Told."

Sir Philip Gibbs is, in my humble opinion, the one man qualified to speak with authority on the war in general and on the British armies in particular. For four and one-half years he was one of the correspondents accredited to the British Armies. His sympathies were always with the men in the ranks. In "Now It Can Be Told" he voices his displeasure at Kitchener's decision not

to let the Irish brigades fight as units. Sir Philip Gibbs, in spite of the fact that he is an Englishman, is a friend of Ireland.

It was my privilege to go to France to make the nation safe for a Republican landslide as a private of infantry, if you please, 77th Division, who hiked, hungered, thirsted, gambled, drank *vin rouge*, fought, grumbled, hunted cooties, damned officers, trembled under shell and machine gun fire with the best and the worst of them, the old A. E. F.ers.

CHARLES M. O'NEILL
Historian Post 89, Stoughton, Mass.

More on Clothing Prices

To the Editor: There is More Truth than Poetry in the letter "Now It Can Be Told" in a recent issue.

I agree that the exploitation of the ex-service man was the mainstay of the rampage of profiteering in clothing, and that it is a fact that retailers doubled their profits on clothing, exacting 200 percent instead of 100 percent.

And I would add that when the prices were raised to the last penny the buyer would stand for, the quality was cut 25 to 50 percent.

In view of these truths, does it not behoove the ex-service man to help alleviate present conditions in the woolen goods market?

Raw wool sold as high as a dollar a pound during the war. Since August, 1920, it has sold for 25 cents a pound. There is more raw wool in reserve than the world has ever known before. Last August, Argentina began her shearing season with two hundred million pounds in reserve from the two years previous, and practically none of her five hundred million pounds of 1920 has been marketed on account of the low price. Labor has reduced materially twenty-five percent or more, but the prices of tailor-made clothes have been reduced a bare ten percent on an average; not to mention the ready-made clothes, which have been marked from \$45 up to \$75 and then back down to \$50.

Well, Buddies, what are we going to do about it? I bought my last suit in 1917 and will sign a contract and put up bond to wait another three years and then go to the Everglades and grow a tail before I'll help rob the public.

Re-read "Now It Can Be Told" and let's hear from you.

"SHORTY"
Ex-14th Band, C. A. C.
Marion, S. C.

A Canadian Program

To the Editor: The American Legion has been stimulating interest in Americanism, and I hope that as it enlarges its power for accomplishment it will use its energies to obtain social reforms which are being rendered absolutely necessary by the changing conditions of our modern life. In Canada, they seem to have the vision of a better day, judging from proposals that are now being discussed by legislators. Some of these include:

Old age pensions for all classes of the population, to be provided for partly by levies upon the wages of the workers, taxation of the profits of production and super-taxation upon a graduated scale of accumulated wealth of every kind.

Collective bargaining, with establishment

of industrial councils in which employers and employees might come together for the purpose of regulating conditions of industry peaceably without the necessity of strikes or lockouts.

Maternity hospitals in towns and rural communities, with treatment free or on a scale within the reach of the poorest.

A health conservation scheme which will make it a Governmental function to protect human life, on the same principal that the Government now affords police and fire protection to property.

Courts of arbitration for the adjustment of private disputes on common sense principles and at nominal cost.

G. W. E.

Cleveland, O.

Not Hard Lines

To the Editor: You tell 'em, Deep Sea! I'll help pass on your word of the Voice of the Legion. Where are all the old men of the 6th B. S.? I'd like to hear from some of these old salts.

Who has been out there,
Where the salt spray whips
The blood from your frozen face and tight
closed lips,
Where young eyes grow old with watching,
And your hair turns white
In one lonely vigil of a North Sea night,
Where each crest of the lashing wave,
Stands for the grimy headstone of a ship-
mate's grave?

I've cast my anchor ashore and
"shipped over" for life on the U. S. S. Civilian Life, believe me, Matey! Some Commander, too! She is the one who kept me thinking about home when I was on the "Old Flo."

A. J. LINES

Ex-G. M.

213 Van Lue Court, Flint, Mich.

Ordinary Life vs. Endowments

To the Editor: I have made an independent study of life insurance principles since my discharge from service, and may be able to throw some light on the question for the benefit of those veterans who are undecided as to the form of War Risk policy best suited for their needs.

At 23, the average age of service men, the cost of \$10,000 term insurance, which men carried during the war and may continue to carry for five years, is \$6.50 a month. Let us suppose in these days of high prices the average man cannot afford to pay, for the present, more than this amount for his life insurance. Let us suppose, also, that if he has no dependents already, he at least expects to acquire them. For \$6.50 a month the ex-service man can take approximately the following amounts of converted insurance:

Ordinary Life, \$5,000; Thirty Payment Life, \$4,500; Endowment at Age 62, \$4,000; Twenty Payment Life, \$3,500; Thirty Year Endowment, \$3,000; Twenty Year Endowment, \$2,000.

The true function of insurance is protection. In taking insurance one should first decide how much protection is or will be required. All of the six policies combine savings with protection, but, unless one expects to be utterly without dependents, savings should always be subordinated to protection. Unfortunately, the savings feature leads many men to select a small amount of endowment insurance, which is expensive, in order to save money for their own use, instead of taking a larger amount of ordinary life insurance, which is cheaper

and, for the same cost, provides a larger amount of protection.

Cheapness is one of the prime requisites of insurance. An expensive policy may mean cutting down the amount of the insurance. It is better to carry adequate insurance in one of the cheaper forms than to carry an inadequate in one of the expensive endowment forms, on the expectation of the return at the end of the payments period.

In my opinion, the best forms of insurance for the average man are the ordinary life and thirty payment life policies. Even from the standpoint of savings, I believe these policies superior to the Twenty Year Endowment in the long run. The ordinary life policy does not necessitate payment of premiums all during a lifetime, for the holder may settle for cash in his old age, or at any time for that matter. And the average man is more apt to need the money at the later period of his life than at the time his Twenty Year Endowment matures, usually when he is comparatively young.

I believe Congress should remove the five-year limitation on term insurance and permit men to carry it until age 55. Men who follow this plan should save money for their old age in some other way, for example, in savings accounts and bonds.

The War Risk Insurance regulations permit a change from one form of policy to another. Anyone who desires to make a change need only communicate with the bureau. The important thing, however, is to reinstate dropped insurance. There is no better insurance than Uncle Sam's.

BENJAMIN M. PRICE,
Former Associate Director
Information Service, Red Cross
Washington, D. C.

He Tells the World

To the Editor: I have just read an article in regard to a soldiers' farm land plan. I am a disabled soldier and I have a

few words to say to someone, but I am not sure just who this is intended for. I have been in the hospital now nearly five months. I have a wife and three kids and I have been trying to tell my story to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, but to no avail. I have had Red Cross representatives, doctors and others too numerous to mention write to Washington for me, and I finally succeeded in getting ten dollars per month compensation—nine dollars for myself and one for my wife and three kids. Is it a joke, or is it a fact?

I think I have a perfect right to say this stuff I have been reading is the lowest grade of bull. For the last two months I have been spending every penny I could get, going to the city trying to get vocational training, and finally, after I had given up all hopes, I was awarded training under Section 3—another disappointment. The carfare and the several twenty-five cents I paid the notary public was very dear to a man in my position.

The Vocational Board contends that I did not get my disability in the service. All right, let's see if I did receive my disability in the service. I was thirty-one years of age, six foot two inches tall, and weighed 288 pounds when I entered. Was in the army ten months, and when I got back home I weighed 150 pounds. Now, we will go to the front line in France. I was stricken with influenza while in actual battle at Verdun. Just after hearing the last gun fired I gave up, and not before, although I was sick three days before without food or water. Then for a couple of weeks I hardly know what did happen, although I have a faint recollection of mudholes and dugouts full of rats and cooties. At last I was placed on a train and after three days and nights I was unloaded at a hospital at Vichy, France. After I was there a month, the Major told me if I could walk to the depot he would send me home. Of course I would try anything to get started home. I remember I had some job getting my

clothes on, and with the aid of a stick I got to the depot somehow. Then I had another three days and nights on the train and was unloaded in a mudhole at St. Aignan, France. Ask any soldier who was there! Anyway, I lay there from the 28th day of December to the tenth day of March. I came back to the States as a casual and was discharged. I was so sick the day I was discharged that I could hardly stand alone, but I would not have been held up one day then for all the money in the world. After I was home almost a year in North Carolina, unable to do anything, I came to California to try to regain my health and was compelled to go to the hospital. After spending all the money I had and borrowing from my friends and relatives, thinking I could repay them when I got my compensation for vocational training, I am turned down without even a chance.

Is it a joke, what our people promised us and what they are still promising? I say it is. Our people are sending millions to the European countries while our own babies have not even milk to drink. I went to France filled with patriotism and lost my health fighting for my country, but my hardest battle is yet to fight—a living for myself and family. But I still cling to that old saying—a man may be down, but he is never out. I don't intend to quit the ship till the rats leave.

I could sit here and write a week about the deal the people are trying to hand the soldiers, but what's the use? Only when I read all this bull about what is being done and what is going to be done for the soldiers, it gets my goat. What would a disabled soldier do with the Imperial Valley if he owned it all? I have twenty acres in Madera, Cal., which, if improved, would make an independent living for myself and family, but with my health gone and no money it is worthless to me.

THOMAS F. MOSS
Ward 10, Soldier's Home, California.

Who's Who in War Photos

THE appended photograph was printed in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY of December 17, 1920, as an illustration with the tenth in the series of "Yankee Yesterdays," by Hudson Hawley, and beside it was printed this caption.

"The U. S. Signal Corps caption on the accompanying photograph reads, 'American officers (outfits not stated) resting somewhere inside the St. Mihiel salient

following the attack, September, 1918. Where are these men now? Just to stimulate interest in identification, the editors will send free to each man in the picture who writes to the office of this magazine an enlargement of this photograph 11 by 14 inches in size. Please state which one is yourself."

Of the six individuals (five officers and one enlisted man) shown in the photo-

graph, one was subsequently killed in action. Of the five still presumably alive, three have written direct to this magazine. In addition to these three, the Signal Corps photographer who took the picture has been heard from and has supplied the data which was lacking on the Signal Corps caption.

The men who have written are J. L. Gammell (extreme left), Archibald G. Montgomery (center of group), D. Roscoe Peacock (extreme right), and John A. Marshall, the photographer.

From several readers, including these four, have come letters telling of the subsequent death in action of Major Shadsworth O. Beasley, M. C., D. S. C., who sits at the right of Lieutenant Peacock.

The two persons still unheard from are the buck private (presumably) with the mallet and the officer directly in front of him. The officer is known to be Captain R. L. Coe, but the threatening buck still remains a mystery. Who knows anything about him?

Mr. Marshall, the photographer, writes as follows:

"The picture in your December 17th issue attracted me particularly because it was I who made the original. I was then a member of the Second Field Signal Battalion, First Division, assigned to the photographic unit. The caption I sent to the S. C. photo laboratories in Paris with this plate (which was undeveloped at the time) read as follows:

"Place, Bois de Nonsard. Date, September 14, 1918. Time, 2:40 P.M. Number, D-20."

The names of the officers and their units follow. Lieutenant Montgomery and Peacock and Captain Coe were members of the 76th Field Artillery, Third Division, and Major Beasley was regimental surgeon.



Lieutenant Gammell was information officer, Third Artillery Brigade.

Mr. Gammell, a member of Providence (R. I.) Post No. 1, American Legion, writes from Washington, D. C., identifying himself and the four other officers. Mr. Montgomery, writing from Wilkinsburg, Pa., says, "You have certainly created considerable interest by publishing this picture, to me at least, as I am one of the party." Mr. Peacock, who resigned from the Georgia Senate, of which he was president pro tem., to enter the service, writing from Eastman, Ga., modestly describes his post-war career as follows: "Ran for Congress from the 12th District of Georgia but got beat."

Free enlargements of the photograph have been sent these three Third Division veterans.

Mr. Peacock, despite the fact that his smiling physiognomy can clearly be studied in the photograph, suffers from two mis-identifications in the replies received. A young lady who lives in a town on Long Island, N. Y., recognized him as "a very dear friend reported killed in action," and supplies a name that does not resemble Peacock. A man in Kentucky reports with equal confidence that the figure on the extreme right is that of his son, an ex-lieutenant who is now a commercial traveler. Mr. Peacock appears to have at least two doubles.

Of the many letters received describing the death a month after this picture was taken of Major Beasley, the most interesting is from J. G. Mitton of Philadelphia, former corporal, Battery C, 76th F. A. He writes:

"Major Beasley was killed while doing his duty in a fearless way. The major was buried within six feet of my shellhole, and died about twenty minutes after wound was inflicted. No man or next of kin received a more deserving D. S. C. than the next of kin of Major Beasley. He was killed near Romagne-sous-Montfaucon October 13, 1918. I remember the date pretty well because I received a little present from Jerry the next day, with five months in a nice white bed."

Mr. Mitton, as well as most of the others who answered the query, gives the name and address, in San Francisco, Cal., of Major Beasley's next of kin, to whom an enlargement of the photograph has been sent.

This magazine can send the free enlargements only to the men shown in the picture who have identified themselves or to the nearest relatives of men killed in action. Anyone else wishing a copy of the picture, however, may secure it by forwarding fifteen cents cash to the Officer in Charge, Singal Corps Laboratory, Washington D. C. That office will also furnish a price list of enlargements.

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THE TRUTHFUL MUNCHAUSEN

Tales of the Impossible That Really Happened

LATEST racing results from Munchausen track: Red Chevron beats Ananias by a nose; Press Agent bad third.

There doesn't seem to be anything to it. The Mendacity Sweepstakes will be a runaway for Red Chevron. As a pure romancer he has Rider Haggard looking like the frölicsome author of "Who's Who." Still, of course, mebbe all the following lies are true. Mebbe.

If you have any weird, woozy incidents of your glorious ex-career to offer, shoot them along to the Munchausen Editor, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Make 'em short and make 'em snappy, and don't bother to enclose stamps. They're not coming back anyway:

He Was an Irregular—I went into a hospital ward to get some information. I gave the Loot. 1st Cl. the snappy, and he laughed at me and said, "What are you doing? Practicing up for a regular officer?"—J. H. B., Negaunee, Mich.

Here's a Lulu—I was in the A. of O. eight months and never heard a single rumor as to the date of our departure. And what's more, we had a goldbars who said he didn't give a hoot what the skipper or the major thought of him so long as the bucks had a good opinion.—J. C. BOUNDS, Abilene, Tex.

Falthful Frogess—I had a girl in France who swore over there that she would write me—and she's done it.—HAMMERLY, Malden, Mass.

What Year?—The sun shone for a whole day at St. Aignan.—ROBERT G. MAC-CARTEE, Hyattsville, Md.

Not Really?—For several months first and second lieutenants, as well as top sergeants, were required to police up, pile wood, etc. It wasn't an O. T. C. either. It was in a regiment at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—A. R. W., New York City.

Some Folks Get All the Luck—While in the Sorbonne detachment, Paris, in dis-

obedience of the C-in-C's order barring us from England, my buddy and I went to London on the British leave boat on a fake pass good only for France. We attended Lady Astor's reception, talked to General Pershing socially, and didn't salute. Returned to Paris after six days and never heard AWOL mentioned.—A. T. R., Rochester, N. Y.

Human, After All—One day when hiking to the Rhine, a lieutenant told the boys in our outfit to throw their extra equipment away. "You'll never have to pay for it," he slipped it to us.—FULL PACK, Horatio, Ark.

The Ancient Mariner—There was a machinist's mate who made the first trip on the U. S. S. Zeelandia and who admitted that less than seven subs participated in the attack on that ship in the engagement off St. Nazaire.—HAROLD E. SENF, Cincinnati, O.

Isn't That Just Like a Major?—We had a major who made the following report at parade: "Second battalion, one corporal and three enlisted men absent."—R. J. Woods, Rockport, Ind.

Doughnut Rubber, Too?—While a candidate at the Army Carrot School at Langres I traded a pair of rubber boots, size 12, to a cook for all the doughnuts I could carry inside my shirt. Those that were not eaten by the cooties were devoured by one marine (Otto Ragstadt) and myself.—ANTHONY P. NUGENT, Kansas City, Mo.

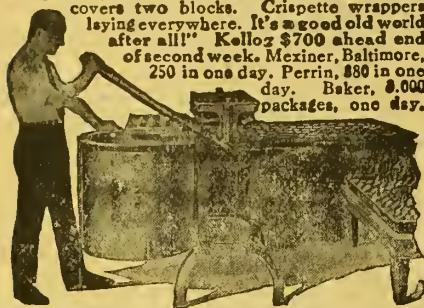
Give This the OO—While I was only a pill-roller, the top kick was always ready to lend me a franc or two. In other words, although I dispensed CC's, my credit was AA. Also I avoided a DD, serving through the war without discredit to my Commander-in-Chief, WW. I never handled a rifle—couldn't hit anything with BB shot. And I never heard a gob say "I, I, sir!"—C. G. D., Providence, R. I.

Corn Willy Nilly—Once opened a can of corn willy with a key and went clear around without breaking off the tin. Once reached for a jumpin' flea in my shirt and caught him the first time.—DAN T. BALMER, Harrisburg, Pa.

\$365.75 ONE DAY!

Ira Shook of Flint Did That Amount of Business in One Day

Making and Selling Popcorn Crispettes with this machine. Profits \$269.00. Mullen of East Liberty bought two outfits recently, and is ready for third. Iwata, Calif., purchased outfit Feb. 1920. Since, has bought 10 more—his profits enormous. J. R. Bert, Ala., wrote: "Only thing I ever bought equaled advertisement." J. M. Patti, Ocala, wrote: "Enclosed find money order to pay all my notes. Getting along fine. Crispette business all you claim and then some." John W. Culp, So. Carolina, writes: "Everything going lovely. The business section of this town covers two blocks. Crispette wrappers laying everywhere. It's a good old world after all!" Kellogg \$700 ahead end of second week. Mexiner, Baltimore, 250 in one day. Perrin, \$80 in one day. Baker, \$8,000 packages, one day.



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THE INSANE VETERAN

(Continued from page 6)

must elapse from the commencement of actual work on these hospitals before they are ready to receive patients. It will be phenomenal speed if this period is not lengthened to two years.

In that time many men now susceptible to treatment will have deteriorated to such an extent that the most effective care possible will bring about no results. For them, the neglect of Congress will have meant permanent mental darkness, and it will not be surprising if in their hearts the mothers of some will wish that their boys slept under wooden crosses in France rather than face the long years of mindless lives that stretch before them.

There will still be, however, some recent cases whose diseases can be attacked with the chances at least even. Many of the men who thus receive the kind of care which should have been available on the day they were mustered out of the Army or Navy will become efficient units in the population and will join their family circles.

This number will represent, however, the minority. Complete victory is not a goal that can be attained for the majority of these patients. A study of ex-service men now under care in the State hospitals of New York reveals the fact that more than half suffer from a type of mental disease which, while not tending materially to shorten life, nevertheless has a tendency toward a slow increase in severity. At the same time, this dreaded form of mental disease is one which holds the best promise for results short of recovery.

Certain important factors are on the side of these ex-soldiers. They are young and, for the most part, in excellent bodily condition. They have what is denied most of the insane—an opportunity to leave hospitals partially well and yet, with monetary aid, to live happy, contented and moderately useful lives. Their social rehabilitation is not, fortunately, dependent upon a 100 percent economic rehabilitation for, whatever the Government has failed to do, it is ready to compensate and to train vocationally those men who have had their earning capacity impaired by mental illness and thus enable them to compete upon fairly satisfactory terms with their fellow-men.

THERE was never, in the whole history of mental medicine, such opportunity as this for showing what can be accomplished by reeducation in the justly dreaded mental disease that constitutes the chief problem in the care of mentally disabled ex-service men.

Beginning with occupational therapy carried on by nurses and occupation aides in the wards and even at the bedside in these hospitals, vocational education can be employed at the earliest possible moment when resumption of activity and interest justifies it. This training can be directed by those expert in abnormal psychology and carried on under the Federal Board for Vocational Education by teachers who even now can be trained for the very difficult and special work which they will have to do in behalf of mental patients.

Through a system of psychiatric social service and Government dispensaries (which now exists only on paper), it will be possible to continue

skilled supervision and direction of these men for months or years after they have left the shelter of neuro-psychiatric hospitals. It is believed by those most familiar with the problem that not less than half the ex-soldiers suffering from this especially malignant type of mental disease can be economically and socially restored under such unusually favorable conditions.

All these things depend, however, first, upon quick and favorable action by the Appropriations Committee of Congress; second, upon the establishment within the Public Health Service of an efficient neuro-psychiatric service, headed by men of long experience in dealing with the intricate problems that fall to the neuro-psychiatric and, third, upon cooperation between hospitals, psychiatric social service workers and committee agencies to ensure the after-care and supervision that form such an essential part of dealing successfully with the lifetime problem presented by most forms of mental diseases.

I, on the other hand, Congress "saves" the \$35,000,000 urgently needed to build for the future and to retrieve the tragic neglect of the past, the picture that has just been drawn will never have a counterpart in reality. The makeshift expedients represented by the receptacles and asylums now housing those men will be continued. Private sanitariums run for gain will continue to make profits the size of which are determined by the difference between the amount paid by the Government for the care of its neuro-psychiatric beneficiaries and the amount actually expended upon them. Disused orphan asylums, hotels and run-down Army posts will have bars put in their windows, a few thousand dollars spent in partitions and the installation of plumbing, and the words "United States Neuro-psychiatric Hospital" painted over their front entrances. Half-recovered men will be discharged, as they are now, from Government neuro-psychiatric hospitals without the slightest effort being made to do more than to see that they get safely to the town from which they come.

Some States, impatient of such delays, and mindful of their obligations to their own ex-service men, will erect special hospitals for them, designed in every respect to meet the special problem presented by these young able-bodied ex-soldiers. Others, observing that the Government has shirked its duty, will shirk their own duty not only to these men but to the insane poor of the State generally, for the "Government standards" can be leveling as well as upbuilding.

This, stated briefly and baldly, but with absolute truthfulness, is the human side of the problem of the ex-service men and women suffering from neuro-psychiatric disorders.

The responsibility rests first with Congress and next with the administrative officers who have these wrecked minds in their care. But behind all stand the people of the country, especially the comrades of these disabled men who must make known their own wishes in the matter in terms that admit of no misinterpretation.

GETTING AWAY WITH MURDER

(Continued from page 7)

Cross canteen where he was borrowing twenty francs to join his long-lost organization. The intricate French railway system simply had this beetle dazed. They say men set their eyes against a setting sun, but not this party. "Going west" was no figure of speech with him. He was always going west when the other doughboys were going east.

Faking it for a furlough was a piece of skull work which even the framers of the Articles of War could not properly reckon with. There should have been at least one article to cover grandmother, making it a summary court-martial to have the old lady go to dusty death more than three times in any one year. Our captain had a standing rule that no grandmother furlough was to be granted unless the soldier would certify that death had not occurred more than a year previous to the date of telegram.

Many a buck wept over the "rush" telegram, "Anne dead"—and Anne the best house cat that ever serenaded a mate on the backyard fence. With Christmas only a fortnight away, a buck wrote a brother and asked if the old motor in the fliv was dead yet. If it's dying, the sad soldier wrote, wire me at once, "Motor dying." And so came the message, which was duly read, carried bodily and with slow tread to the officers' quarters and placed in the captain's hands as if it were the blow that would kill father, mother and son and bring havoc to our armed forces.

"God bless her," said the cap. "Catch the first train."

There were beaucoup birds with the full rank of buck who loved to outrank themselves, parade the home main street and grab the attention that should have gone to the circus bandwagon. They would leave the camp depot with nothing on their sleeves but a little Army slum and step off the Pullman at Podunk with stripes enough to rig up a toy zebra.

Down South we had one of those old-fashioned boys who thought the world was square because some Biblical person had ordered the inhabitants "to gather from the four corners." This cuckoo lacked about nine staves of being round and he was kept in the Army only long enough to make out his s. c. d. papers—even at that he acted as incinerator engineer for a couple of months. The unsung hero finally got the papers and breezed out of camp like the Kaiser leaving a dug-out for a waiting limousine.

In the home waters he stuck his chin out of a white collar like a periscope coming out of the foam. The boy had a red stripe and everything, including a captain's full regalia. There was a lot of slack in his pants, but no more than in his coco. He was prouder than he was the day the bucks sent him to the colonel for the tent wrench, but no wiser.

After war, the campaign badges, stripes, stars and streamers. A civilian needed a card index for every tenth bird in o. d. Just after the Armistice, there were those who wore silver and gold stars, one for Belgian service, one for those first to land in France, one for volunteers, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER of TESTED SEEDS



If you write now for our 1921 Catalogue, we will send the Famous HENDERSON Collection of Seeds—one packet each of Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, White Tipped Scarlet Radish, Henderson's Invincible Asters, Henderson's Brilliant Mixture Poppies, Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas.

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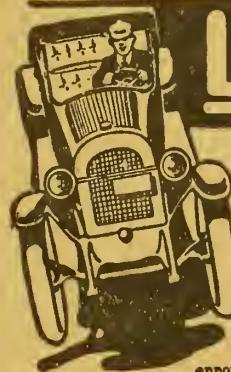
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Regarding Circulation and Editorial Matters

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SPECIAL OFFER: Women who are members of the auxiliaries of The American Legion posts may take advantage of that membership and subscribe to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY at special rates. Subscriptions in groups of 15 to 24 will be accepted at the rate of \$1.50 per year each. Subscriptions in groups of 25 or more will be accepted at the rate of \$1.00 per year each. No subscriptions in groups will be accepted for less than one year. No subscriptions will be accepted at these special rates in groups of less than 15. The subscriptions should be sent, accompanied by remittance, direct to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Members of the Legion who wish to have their addresses changed should use the form shown below, addressing it to Circulation Department, AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d Street, New York City. At least two weeks is necessary for a change of address to become effective.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 627 West 43d Street, New York City. THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY is always glad to consider articles, jokes and cartoons, and to receive letters and suggestions from its readers. Manuscript should be accompanied by postage and an addressed envelope for return, if unaccepted.

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Post adjutants can get cuts of the Legion insignia—all ready for printers to use—from THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Here are the sizes and prices, postpaid:

	One	Two
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One-half inch...	\$0.50	\$0.90
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These \$12.00 hand sewed Russia Calf Shoes are the kind Uncle Sam's Officers wear. A dressy shoe, built to stand hard marching. Every pair bears Inspector's stamp. If you want to keep your feet free from foot troubles get a pair at once. Soft leather uppers; wide, roomy toe caps and double thick soles. Army officers say, "they are full of solid comfort and wear like iron." Try them at our risk. Send no money. Pay factory price, only \$6.75, on arrival. Your money back if you want it. All sizes and widths. Agents wanted. Send this coupon today.

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Send U.S. Army Officers' Shoes C.O.D. I pay postman on arrival. My money back if not satisfied.
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Ali goods brand new. Money refunded if not satisfied. Send check or money order or have goods shipped C. O. D. Postage free on all goods.

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Notice Post Adjutant

NATIONAL Headquarters is now in a position to furnish posts with official American Legion seal presses which are made to reproduce an impression of The American Legion Emblem together with the name and number of the post.

Every post should possess one of these seals for use with official correspondence and documents.

Price Complete \$8.00 Each Delivered

Address all communications Emblem Division, National Headquarters, The American Legion, 6th Floor, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Rindis send me, by return mail, free information telling how I can quickly get into the U. S. Government service as Railway Mail Clerk (\$1600 to \$2300 a year) or as City Mail Carrier or Postoffice Clerk (\$1400 to \$1500 a year.)



PUTTING IT OVER—Left to right, Guy H. May, Adjutant, Department of Tennessee; E. G. Chapman, Commander, Department of Colorado; John P. Walker, Commander, Department of Alaska; Frank E. Samuel, Adjutant, Department of Kansas

CARRYING ON

(Continued from page 12)

ber veteran in the post's territory, setting forth the advantages of joining the Legion and urging each to sign up. Names of Legionnaires in the various towns in the post's territory who stand ready to fill out applications for prospective members are given in the letter.

Records Lost in Fire

ROBERT E. BENTLEY POST, of Cincinnati, O., lost practically all its records and clubroom furniture in a fire in the Burnet House where Legion headquarters was established. The Post occupied the famous old dining-room where General Grant was entertained at the close of the Civil War and where Abraham Lincoln also was a guest. The financial loss to the Post was about \$2,500.

A solid silver loving cup has been offered by Joseph Edwin Frobisher Post, of Kearny, N. J., as a prize for the best essay written by a local high school student on "Why Foreign Born Citizens Should Love America." The cup bears the Legion emblem and the name of the post. Every year a similar contest of essay-writing on some subject pertaining to Americanism will be held by the post.

An extensive program for 1921 is being arranged by the Lucas County, O., posts, which have a membership of nearly 3,000. The program includes a movement for a Legion memorial building; a campaign for a State bonus for ex-service men and women; the merging of smaller and weaker posts, and the formation of more units of the Women's Auxiliary.

THE OBSERVATION POST

Conducted by the National Adjutant

Correspondence should be addressed to Lemuel Bolles,
National Headquarters American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.

WE'RE now well into a new year—undoubtedly the biggest and most successful year the Légion will have known. Let's get going now, shoulder to shoulder; fix up the broken fences, strengthen our local, State and national organizations; support the officers we have elected to represent us and give them our loyal, whole-hearted cooperation. Let's not try to correct everything that seems to be wrong at once, but pick out one big important thing and tend to it first. If we do one thing at a time and do that well, the net result will be far greater than if we plunged into a multitude of problems and only half solved all of them. Let's concentrate our fire on one particular enemy, or a particular section of an enemy, and wipe him out first. We can then say "next" and let the good work go on. The greatest generals and admirals of history all used these tactics and I believe it's the only way that we, as an organization, can ever get anywhere.

CERTAIN departments are reporting confusion in the minds of Legion members concerning the amount of the annual dues, or per capita tax for 1921. Some members are said to have forwarded \$1 each to their post adjutants or department headquarters in an effort to pay their 1921 dues. The national dues, which include a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, are \$1 a year, but there are also department dues and post dues which vary in different localities. The way to do is to find out from your POST ADJUTANT the amount you will have to pay to be a Legion member in good standing till December 31, 1921, and then pay the full amount to the POST ADJUTANT. The POST ADJUTANT will forward the department and

national dues to department headquarters and the department adjutant will forward the national dues to National Headquarters.

In the collection of dues for 1921, post members can help by paying their post adjutant promptly. The post adjutant can help by forwarding the money and names of delinquents promptly to department headquarters and the department adjutant can help by sending in the money and names to National Headquarters just as rapidly as he receives them. Any Legion member whose national dues are not in the hands of the National Treasurer on time will be considered not in good standing, his membership will lapse and his name will be stricken from the mailing list of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

I SOMETIMES hear complaints from posts in very small towns that they haven't sufficient membership to be a force in the community—and from posts in the larger cities that their members are too scattered and unacquainted with one another to ever "amount to much." I can't see why. A Legion post of fifty members can be the same force for good in a town of 1,000 inhabitants that a post of 5,000 can become in a city of 100,000 population. It's all a question of relative values, of proper organization and selection of the right men to manage the post's affairs or the affairs of a county Legion organization. Through his post, county, department and national organization, every Legion member stands in exactly the same relation to his fellow-countrymen that every other Legion member does. As the National Commander has said: it's a case of "one for all and all for one, and all being for the nation."

Three-Quarters of a Million Men in Barrels?

That's what the manufacturers of nationally advertised brands of clothing seem to think we wear, judging from the way they treat our advertising pages.

What brand of clothing do you wear—Buddy—and why?

Send us the coupon and tell us, or write us a letter—

So that we can convince some of these clothing men that there is too big a market here for them to overlook any longer.

They'll be interested in what you have to tell them—

Dealers—You Legion men who own stores and sell clothing and you salesmen in clothing stores—there must be hundreds and thousands of you who will read this—

Particularly do we ask you to write us—

Tell us what brand of clothing you sell—

Tell us why you think it would help your sales if your manufacturer advertised with us.

If we can show him where several hundred dealers and salesmen handling his line want him to advertise in our **WEEKLY**—

Don't you think he will?

To the Advertising Manager,
627 West 43d St., New York City.

Our Buddy in the barrel ought to wear

clothes

(Give name of brand)

Because (Give reason)

I am a dealer and would like to see the following manufacturer advertise with us (Give name)

Because.....

Name

Address

Post.....



OUR DIRECTORY of ADVERTISERS

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in our **AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY**." Or tell the same thing to the salesman from whom you buy their products.

AUTO ACCESSORIES

V The Electric Storage Battery Co.

AUTO TRUCKS

VV The Autocar Company....

BANKS

The Windermere Savings & Loan Co. 19

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American Pub. Co.
Nelson Doubleday, Inc. Back Cover
V Eames-Luckett Corp.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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V Comer Mfg. Co. (The)
Long Eakins Co.
Standard Food and Fur Association
V Thomas Mfg. Co. 18

FOOD PRODUCTS

The Genesee Pure Food Co.
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V Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co.

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We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to promptly report any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch.)

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE REST OF US

(Continued from page 4)

Another way in which Congress controls the cabinet is by means of investigations. These investigations are often inconclusive. The secretaries may be asked to appear, but they cannot be compelled to answer. They may always refuse if the President so directs, and the President may withhold any information he desires.

Congressional investigations, however, do have the effect of drawing attention to and arousing public opinion about the controversy. Thus, in President Taft's administration, the celebrated Ballinger investigation did not have any immediate apparent effect. But public opinion was so aroused that it seemed advisable to President Taft to accept the resignation of his secretary of interior.

Finally Congress may control the departments by impeachment proceedings. Impeachment, however, is slow and cumbersome and seldom resorted to. When dealing with the members of the President's cabinet, they may be inconclusive. For even if a particular cabinet officer were impeached and removed from office, what guarantee would there be that the President would not appoint another officer whose policy would be similar?

The Administration is therefore far beyond the actual control of Congress. As has been seen, a change of parties in the middle of a presidential term need not affect the policy or personnel

of the Administration. All the Administration needs to do is to keep alive for four years, in order that for four years it may administer the laws Congress makes, not necessarily as Congress wants, but as it thinks best.

There is a reason for this. When the Constitution was framed, the country had suffered under Congressional government. There was no President under the Articles of Confederation, only a presiding officer. Congress was supreme. There were no executive departments worthy of the name. There were only Congressional committees. Affairs had not prospered. In every quarter of the country there was a demand for a strong independent executive.

WE got one—the strongest executive in the world, and an administration beyond the control of Congress.

In most countries, another course is followed. The administration consists of a cabinet composed of officials representing the opinions of the majority in the legislature. The members of the British cabinet, for example, hold office for no fixed term, but just so long and only so long as they satisfy the House of Commons. At least, that is the theory.

To even a greater extent is this true in France. The French Chamber of Deputies is constantly questioning the

administration concerning not simply great fundamental policies, but the management of smaller details. Let a French administration answer a question in a way that the Chamber of Deputies dislikes and immediately there is a new administration.

In England, Lord Rosebery's ministry resigned in 1895 because the members of the House of Commons disapproved of the way the secretary of war had conducted his department. So in France, administrations are made and unmade because a single secretary has displeased the Chamber of Deputies. We have no such system in the United States.

President Harding is forming his administration. He is picking the men who, in the management of the great departments, will affect our daily lives. As the functions of the Government are expanded to a greater and greater degree it becomes of more and more importance to each and every citizen that the Administration shall be satisfactory. The election of the President was a big step. But the composition of the administration, as far as you and I are concerned, is almost of equal importance.

(This is the first of four articles by Professor Kimball outlining the actual operations of the National Government and explaining how it touches the average citizen. The second will appear in an early issue.)

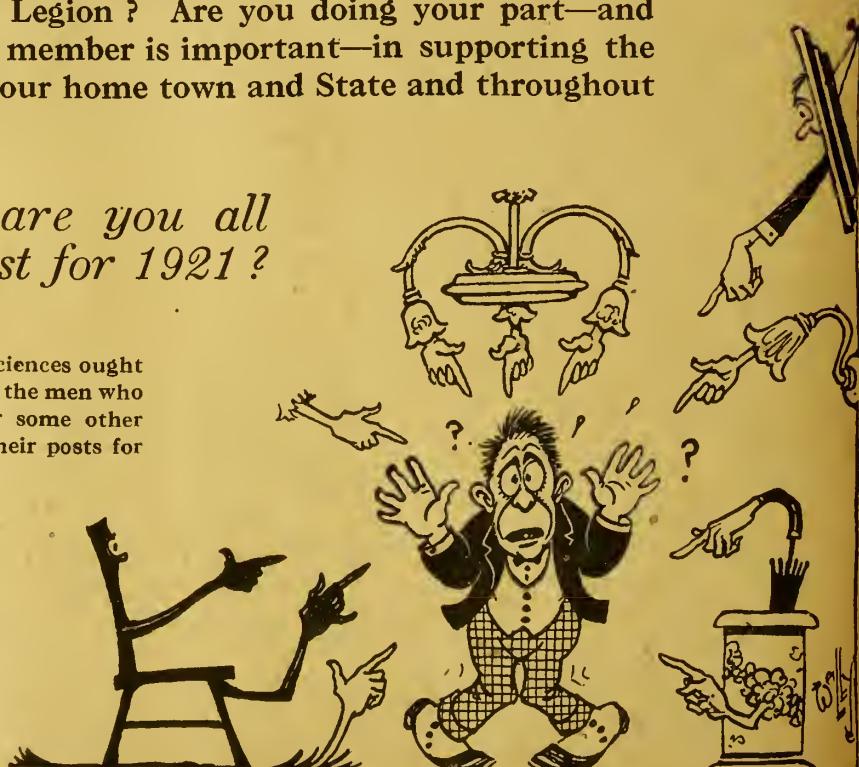
Have You Paid Your Dues?

Is your conscience clear in the knowledge that you have met your obligations to the Legion? Are you doing your part—and the part of every single member is important—in supporting the work of the Legion in your home town and State and throughout the nation.

In other words, are you all square with your post for 1921?

Or are you one of the men whose consciences ought to be bothering them about now? One of the men who so far, due to forgetfulness or delay or some other cause, have not as yet settled up with their posts for this year?

Pretty direct questions to ask, but the time for payment of 1921 dues is getting short. No one can continue as a member of the Legion who does not support the Legion. It's a cold, hard fact that the men whose dues are not paid soon will be dropped from membership in the Legion and from the mailing list of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

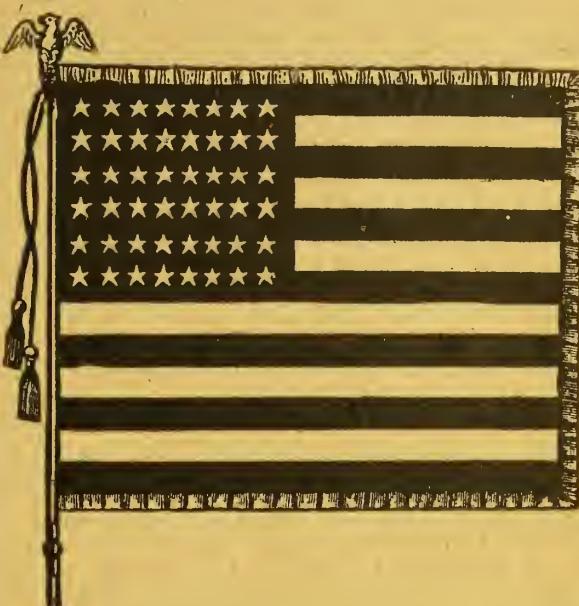


Official Banner of the American Legion

As Adopted by National Convention

Emblem Patented December 9, 1919

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POST BANNERS ARE LETTERED WITH THE NAME AND NUMBER OF THE POST AND THE NAME OF THE TOWN IN WHICH THE POST IS LOCATED

DEPARTMENT BANNER—WHITE

We can furnish :

DEPARTMENT AND POST BANNERS.— $4\frac{1}{3}' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$ made of best banner silk in two pieces, sewed back to back, with name of Department or Post placed thereon in pure gold leaf. Trimmed on three sides with $2\frac{1}{2}''$ hand knotted yellow silk fringe, mounted on two-piece 9' polished ash pole with brass ferrule, double brass screw joint, surmounted with $7\frac{1}{2}''$ spread solid brass eagle, ornamented with one pair of 8" yellow silk tassels with about 9' of cord, complete, including oil cloth rain cover and russet leather belt (packed in strong wooden case for shipping), at a price of \$124.00, delivered.

STAND OF COLORS.—Comprising Post Flag as described above, and National Colors or United States Flag $4\frac{1}{3}' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$ made of best banner silk with sewed stripes and silk embroidered stars, trimmed on three sides with $2\frac{1}{2}''$ hand knotted yellow silk bullion fringe, mounted upon a two-piece 9' polished ash pole with brass ferrule, double brass screw joint, surmounted with a solid brass eagle, $7\frac{1}{2}''$ spread, ornamented with a pair of 8" fancy skirt yellow silk tassels with about 9' of yellow silk cord, complete, including an oil cloth rain cover and russet leather belt (packed in strong wooden case for shipping), at a price of \$174.00, delivered.

DEPARTMENT AND POST BANNERS.— $4\frac{1}{3}' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$, made of finest wool bunting, in two pieces, sewed back to back, with the name of Department or Post placed thereon in sewed letters. Trimmed on three sides with 2" yellow silk bullion fringe mounted on a two-piece 9' plain screw joint, ash, banner pole, surmounted by $7\frac{1}{2}''$ solid brass eagle, ornamented with 8" yellow silk tassels and cord, complete, including oil cloth rain cover and russet leather belt (packed in strong case for shipping) at a price of \$55.00, delivered.

STAND OF COLORS.—Comprising Post Flag as described above, and National Colors or United States Flag, $4\frac{1}{3}' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'$, made of best wool bunting, trimmed and mounted in the same manner as described for the wool bunting Post Flag, complete, including oil cloth rain cover and russet leather belt (packed in strong case for shipping) at a price of \$90.00, delivered.

Shipment can be made within two weeks after receipt of order. All orders should be accompanied by check or money order.

Address All Communications to

Emblem Division, National Headquarters
The American Legion

Indianapolis :: Indiana

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Why I Cried After the Ceremony

Two whole months I planned for my wedding day. It was to be an elaborate church affair, with arches, bridesmaids and sweet little flower-girls. Bob wanted a simple ceremony—but I insisted on a church wedding.

"We are only married once, you know," I laughed. "And Oh, Bob," I whispered, nestling closer, "it will be the happiest day of my life."

Gaily I planned for that happy day and proudly I fondled the shimmering folds of my wedding gown. There were flowers to be ordered, music to be selected and cards to be sent. Each moment was crowded with anticipations. Oh, if I could have only known then the dark cloud that overshadowed my happiness!

At last the glorious day of my marriage arrived. The excitement fanned the spark of my happiness into glowing and I thrilled with a joy that I had never known before. My wedding day! The happiest day of my life! I just knew that I would remember it forever.

A Day I Will Remember Forever

How can I describe to you the beauty of the church scene as I found it when I arrived? Huge wreaths of flowers swung in graceful fragrance from ceiling to wall. Each pew boasted its cluster of lilies, and the altar was a mass of many-hued blossoms. The bridesmaids, in their flowing white gowns, seemed almost unreal, and the little flower-girls looked like tiny fairies as they scattered flowers along the carpeted aisle. It was superb! I firmly believed that there was nothing left in all the world to wish for. The organist received the cue, and with a low, deep chord the mellow strains of the triumphant wedding march began.

Perhaps it was the beauty of the scene. Perhaps it was the strains of the wedding march. Perhaps it was my overwhelming happiness. At any rate, the days of rehearsal and planning vanished in a blur of happy forgetfulness, and before I realized what I was doing, I had made an awful blunder. I had made a mistake right at the beginning of the wedding march despite the weeks of careful preparation and the days of strict rehearsal!

One Little Mistake—and My Joy is Ended

Some one giggled. I noticed that the clergyman raised his brows ever so slightly. The sudden realization of the terrible blunder I was making caused a pang of regret that I had not read up, somewhere, about the blunders to be avoided at wedding ceremonies. A hot blush of humiliation surged over me—and with crimson face and trembling lip I began the march all over again.

It all happened so suddenly. In a moment it was over. And yet, that blunder had spoiled my wedding day! Every one had noticed it; they couldn't help noticing it. All my rehearsing had been in vain, and the event that I had hoped would be the crowning glory of my life, proved a miserable failure.

Of course, all my friends told me how pretty I looked, and the guests proclaimed my wedding a tremendous success. But deep down in my heart I knew that they did not mean it—they could not mean it. I had broken one of the fundamental laws of wedding etiquette and they would never forget it. After the ceremony that evening I cried as though my heart would break—and, incidentally, I reproached myself for not knowing better.

I Buy a Book of Etiquette

After the wedding there were cards of thanks and "at home" cards to be sent. The wedding breakfast had to be arranged and our honeymoon trip planned.

I determined to avoid any further blunders in etiquette, and so I sent for the famous "Encyclopedia of Etiquette."

Bob and I had always prided ourselves on being cultured and well bred. We had always believed that we followed the conventions of society to the highest letter of its law. But oh, the serious breaches of etiquette we were making almost every day!

Why, after reading only five pages I discovered that I actually did not know how to introduce people to each other correctly! I didn't know whether to say: *Mrs. Brown, meet Miss Smith*, or *Miss Smith, meet Mrs. Brown*. I didn't know whether to say, *Bobby, this is Mr. Blank*; or *Mr. Blank, this is Bobby*. I didn't know whether it were proper for me to shake hands with a gentleman upon being introduced to him, and whether it were proper for me to stand up or remain seated. I discovered, in fact, that to be able to establish an immediate and friendly understanding between two people who have never met before, to make conversation flow smoothly and pleasantly, is an art in itself. Every day people judge us by the way we make and acknowledge introductions.

Blunders in Etiquette at the Dance

Bob glanced over the chapter called Etiquette at the Dance. "Why, dear," he exclaimed, "I never knew how to dispose of my dancing partner and return to you without appearing rude—and here it's all explained so simply." We read the chapter together, Bob and I, and we found out the correct way to ask a lady to dance and the polite and courteous way for her to refuse it. We found out how to avoid that awkward moment after the music ceases and the gentleman must leave his partner to return to his escort. We even discovered the correct thing for a young girl to do if she is not asked to dance.

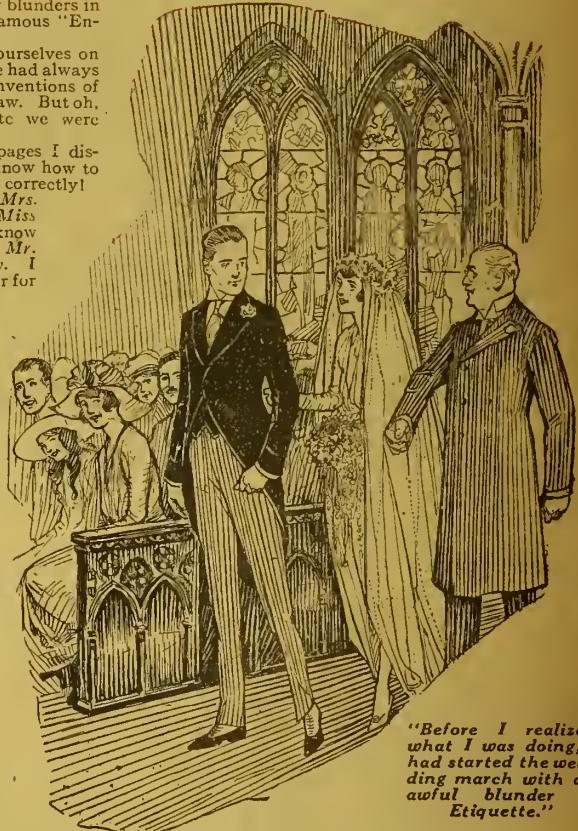
"We will find invaluable aid in our 'Encyclopedia of Etiquette,'" I said to Bob. "It tells us just what to do, what to say, what to write and what to wear at all times. And there are two chapters, I see, on foreign countries that tell all about tips, dress, calling cards, correspondence, addressing royalty and addressing clergy abroad. Why, look, Bob—it even tells about the dinner etiquette in France, England and Germany. And see, here is a chapter on wedding etiquette—the very mistake I made is pointed out! Oh, Bob, if I had only had this wonderful book, I would never have made that blunder!"

My Advice to Young Men and Women

The world is a harsh judge. To be admitted to society, to enjoy the company of brilliant minds and to win admiration and respect for oneself, it is essential for the woman to cultivate charm, and for the man to be polished, impressive. And only by adhering to the laws of etiquette is it possible for the woman to be charming and the man to be what the world loves to call a gentleman.

I would rather lose a thousand dollars than live through that awful moment of my wedding again. Even now, when I think of it, I blush. And so, my advice to young men and women who desire to be cultured rather than coarse, who desire to impress by their delicacy of taste and finesse of breeding, is—"Send for the splendid two-volume set of the Encyclopedia of Etiquette."

Send for it that you may know the correct thing to wear at the dinner, and the correct thing to wear at the ball. Send for it that you may know just what to do and say when you overturn a cup of coffee on your hostess' table linen. Send for it that you may know the proper way to remove fruit stones from your mouth, the cultured way to use a finger bowl and the correct way to use napkins. Send for it, in short, that you may be always, at all times, cultured, well-bred and refined; that you may do and say and write and wear only what is the best of form and utterly in accord with the art of etiquette.



"Before I realized what I was doing, I had started the wedding march with an awful blunder in Etiquette."

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